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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Army Bill in the Senate.

Matteson's Case Referred to a Select Committee.

Another Letter from Governor Walker on Lecompton—The Minnesota Senatorship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MATTESON arrived here to-day. His friends say that the reference to a Select Committee is satisfactory, because it gives him an opportunity for trial.

Governor WALKER has written a letter to the Indiana Convention, which I am assured is in more earnest opposition to the President's course on Lecompton than anything he has heretofore published. His friends deny any reconciliation with the President.

The vote in the Senate to-day, referring General SHIELDS' application to be admitted to a seat, is substantially a rejection of his application.

EPPING, of South Caroline, has been appointed Consul at Elsinore. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The defeat of the Army bill in the Senate is not considered as conclusive against an increase of the army, as it is thought the bill pending in the House will, with slight amendments, be accepted by a majority of the Senate.

The House Committee on Elections have come to no conclusion respecting the Ohio contested case.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow until the 1st of April next.

It is not true that the House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill for the Territorial Government of Sierra Nevada. They have merely decided to consider the memorial on the subject.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, was in his seat in the House to-day, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-- ---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. MASON presented resolutions asking information as to the condition of the Navy for many years past; also, relative to captures of vessels and prize money during the last war.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a letter from Mr. SHIELDS, and moved that he take his seat as Senator from Minnesota. The letter argues that Minnesota is a sovereign State, and one of the members of the United States. It refers to several precedents for the guidance of the Senate in the matter.

A division took place as to whether it was a privileged question.

Mr. PUGH thought it was, but contended that Minnesota had not so far complied with the terms of admission as to entitle her Senators to be sworn without some action of Congress.

Mr. CRITTENDEN sent up Mr. SHIELDS' credentials. He argued that the matter was a question of privilege. He contended that Mr. SHIELDS' right to a seat was as good as his own, and urged the importance of immediate action.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, by a vote of 26 to 22.

Mr. TOOMBS said the whole question was, "Is Minnesota a State?" He submitted a resolution referring the question of Mr. SHIELDS to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether Minnesota was a State in the Union under the Constitution.

The Army Bill was then taken up for consideration.

The pending proposition was the substitute of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the employment of 4,000 volunteers.

This was amended by reducing the number to 3,000.

The bill was then discussed at length and the substitute rejected by 23 against 26.

Mr. HUNTER proposed as a substitute for the original bill, to increase the regular army by adding to it one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry.

Mr. PUGH moved to amend Mr. HUNTER's substitute by authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers, not exceeding 3,000, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged.

This was adopted by 27 against 25.

The bill, in this form, was then reported to the Senate and rejected by 16 against 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Briggs, Broderick, Cameron, Crittenden, Douglas, Green, Gwin, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, King, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Sumner, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wilson, Wright, Yulee.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Bright, Collamer, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Jones, Kennedy, Peirce, Reid, Wade, Henderson.

An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON. Mr. BELL remarked that he did not say that he would disregard the instructions of the Tennessee Legislature, but that he would not obey them; nor did he say that he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He was inclined to go against it, but would await new developments.

Mr. SEWARD begged leave to interpose, saying that he had paid particular attention to Mr. BELL's speech, and when Mr. JOHNSON replied, he saw that Mr. JOHNSON had misapprehended when he spoke as if Mr. BELL had pledged himself to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. QUITMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontiers of Texas; also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. Mr. QUITMAN expressed his opinion that this was more indicative of public sentiment than any yet presented. Action thereupon was postponed till Wednesday.

The Matteson expulsion case was called up.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, expressed his firm belief that the House had power, and it was its duty, to pass the resolution, and to do it at once. All the facts in the case were in the form of depositions, with which members were probably familiar.

Mr. KEITT said that on a former occasion, he had moved as an act of justice the postponement of the case, having been informed that Mrs. MATTESON was sick. He had since then learned that the statement was fabricated. Some accounts say that she was sick and others that she was enjoying better health than ever. He read a statement from the family physician, to the effect that Mrs. MATTESON had not seen a well day for six months past, and during the last few weeks had suffered more than ever.

Mr. SEWARD said a more important question could not be presented. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON because he thought it just, but he would defend his constitutional rights in the House. The last Congress had exhausted its constitutional power over the subject. Where is the law or the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the people from electing any man they chose?

Mr. STANTON contended that the House must keep within the spirit of Constitutional rules, and the rules of the common law, namely: That no man shall be punished twice for the same offence. Mr. MATTESON has already been tried, convicted and punished.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, believed that MATTESON was guilty, and that his conduct was disgraceful as an American citizen; but contended that Constitution gave Congress no power to expel a member excepting for disorderly conduct. The House should adopt rules, which should be the ground of expulsion. He anticipated no good results from deciding this case in the absence of such rules. Mr. MATTESON's constituents doubtless would, next November, place the seal of condemnation upon his conduct. Each constituency should have the right to decide for itself the character of its own representative.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the people of Mr. MATTESON's Congressional District had a right to be represented on the floor of this House, but Mr. MATTESON's absence shows conclusively that he ought not to be here. Neither the sickness of a wife, nor the death of a father, nor the illness of friends should detain a member from his post. He rejoiced that the work of purification had commenced by the Republican Party, and invoked the House to establish a precedent by an immediate decision.

Mr. HUGHES was opposed to hasty action, therefore moved the reference of the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, contended that it was the right and duty of the House to expel a member for improper conduct, but thought its action should be controlled by good and sufficient reasons. It was due to Mr. MATTESON's constituents that the House should act, in order to give them an opportunity to pass themselves upon his conduct. He favored the reference to a Select or other Committee.

Mr. NICHOLS would refer the matter to the Committee of Judiciary. He doubted whether the House had the power to expel Mr. MATTESON again. He believed Mr. MATTESON's trial was a fair one. Punishment followed it, and yet Mr. SMITH would punish him again for the same offence. He protested in the name of justice against such a proceeding. He wanted the power of the House limited by legislation as to the particular manner of dealing with such questions of privilege.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that he would expel Mr. MATTESON, not only as a punishment, but for the purification of the House. He would favor his expulsion as long as he (JONES) should be a member of the House, if Mr. MATTESON's constituents should re-elect him. He considered him morally disqualified for a member of the American Congress.

Mr. CURTIS considered Mr. MATTESON unworthy association with members, and their self-respect required his expulsion.

Mr. HARRIS defended the resolution. He said that a gross outrage had been committed, and the House, by the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON, had removed a loathsome excrescence. They were not punishing him twice for the same offence, but only vindicating the character of the House. He would not be compelled to sit with felons and scoundrels if he could help himself. The country demanded MATTESON's expulsion.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether MATTESON's constituents had demanded it, or whether there were any petitions for it.

Mr. HARRIS said he had received batches of letters and newspapers, but didn't know or care about petitions. The House was acting independently of MATTESON's constituents.

Mr. GROW said the letter on which the charges against MATTESON were based, was known to his constituents at the time he was elected to Congress. The gentleman from Illinois had said he "would not sit here with rogues and villains;" but, continued Mr. GROW, the people of the Congressional districts choose our associates. If members had this right,—if they can say who shall sit here,—they could exercise the power of tyrants. Suppose a convicted murderer was sent here, could the majority drive him out? He protested against such an assumption.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—61 against 122.

It was then referred to a select Committee, by 93 against 87.

Adjourned.

The Present Condition of Affairs in Mexico—A Review of Recent Events—Great Colonization Scheme, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

From a conversation with Admiral ZERMAN, of the Mexican navy, who arrived here last evening, direct from the City of Mexico, I have gleaned some interesting facts relative to the events which resulted in the recent overthrow of President COMONFORT, the present condition of the Church and Liberal Parties in that country, and the means by which the Liberals hope to regain entire possession of the country and its Government. Admiral ZERMAN is a very intelligent gentleman, and tells his story modestly and with an air of naturalness and truth which gives it much force. It appears that he has long been a friend of COMONFORT, having left San Francisco in 1854, upon the application of General ALVAREZ, to assist in the plans for the overthrow of the existing Government, in which, it will be remembered, COMONFORT and ALVAREZ were friends and co-workers. The Admiral also rendered essential service, subsequently, in electioneering in various provinces for the elevation of COMONFORT to the Presidency, and in sustaining his Administration, until he fell into the fatal error of establishing the plan of Tacubaya, declaring himself Dictator, and then lacked the energy and decision to act out a Dictator's part.

ZERMAN speaks in terms of high admiration of COMONFORT, as a good and honest man, but considers him weak, timid and vacillating, without any settled policy, and swayed hither and yon by whoever happens to be in his confidence for an hour. It would seem to be very clear that to this amiable weakness of character is owing his own fall and the present distracted condition of his country. It was in December last that he asked extraordinary powers of Congress. These being granted, he used them to put down Congress itself, and made himself supreme Dictator. When he had done this he lost his position as a Constitutional President—for he had abolished the basis of his own power. At this juncture, Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, said to him: "I cannot treat with you, for it is the opinion of all the diplomatic corps that you are no longer the Chief Magistrate of this Republic." He acknowledged the proposition, and then attempted to unite all the opponents of the Church Party *against* the plan of Tacobaya, which himself had made. The retrograde movement was too late,—for the troops in the City of Mexico, together with their leaders, had already gone over to the other side,—the Church Party having an abundance of money, and using it freely to win over the soldiery.

The precise condition of this question will probably be more clearly understood by reference to COMONFORT's proclamation, a copy of which I inclose,—and which, I believe, has not been published heretofore.

JUAREZ, President of the Supreme Court by the Constitution, now became Provisional President of the Republic, as COMONFORT had in effect abdicated. COMONFORT, to get rid of him, put him in prison. Admiral ZERMAN, with two hundred men, released JUAREZ immediately, sent him off under safe escort to Guanaxuato, where he set up the Constitutional Government again. Having started JUAREZ, ZERMAN told COMONFORT what he had done, and then proposed to him an energetic and decisive plan for the defeat of the Church party. ZULOAGA was set up as President by the latter, and had control of the citadel, besides some twenty-five hundred troops posted in the Convent of San Domingo. ZERMAN's proposition was to attack and defeat the latter—which he considered easy of accomplishment in their pent-up position—and then to arrest ZULOAGA and hang him up for his treason in usurping the Government in defiance of the Constitution. This done, an arrangement between COMONFORT and JUAREZ was contemplated, in which the latter should return to the Supreme Court, and the Presidency be restored to COMONFORT. Had the latter had the moral courage to confront this plan, ZERMAN believes it would have ended the difficulty in a few hours.

COMONFORT objected to so energetic a policy, and temporized awhile, but at last consented and gave ZERMAN an order for ZULOAGA's arrest. ZERMAN and his friends watched their opportunity to seize ZULOAGA as he was leaving COMONFORT's room, where he had been to converse with him. As he started to leave, ZERMAN seized him, telling him he was a prisoner by COMONFORT's order. Turning to the latter, ZULOAGA protested his long, faithful friendship, and succeeded in inducing COMONFORT to countermand the order for his arrest, and to direct that he be permitted to depart, much to the disgust of the Admiral. COMONFORT's error seems to have been in supposing that by mild measures he could win and control the turbulent spirits who were arranged in opposition to him. The error was fatal,—for the instant ZULOAGA left COMONFORT's house, he proceeded to the citadel, and turned its guns against the man who had just spared him.

This was on the 20th January, and the next day ZULOAGA had little difficulty in gaining control of the entire city, as the troops had already sold out to the Church. COMONFORT then fled the city, and ZERMAN put himself under the protection of the American Legation until he could find means of escape. Puebla soon pronounced for the Church party, and a body of troops under HOSOJA took Toluca, a small town twelve leagues distant from the City of Mexico. This was the extent of the triumph of the Church party up to the latest accounts. In Sonora, Jalisco, Tepic, Guadalaxara, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz and everywhere else throughout the country, except in the City of Mexico, Puebla and Toluca, the Liberal Party were still in the ascendant, and Admiral ZERMAN thinks will remain so.

The Liberals, however, are poor, so far as cash is concerned, and so are unable to move against the Church party. If they can get the means of paying troops, ZERMAN believes that in fifteen days the Church party can and will be entirely routed, and the Constitutional Government reëstablished in the hands of the Liberals. It is to further a movement of this sort that the Admiral is now here. He thinks the money can be raised from private sources, to be returned out of the proceeds of Church property, to be confiscated under a law of 1856, after the restoration of the Liberals. But, as an auxiliary measure, the Liberals are anxious that the Government of the United States should instruct its Minister to transfer the United States Legation temporarily to Guanaxuato, where the Juarez Government is located. Thus far Mr. FORSYTH has recognized neither Government, and Admiral ZERMAN does not now ask that he should recognize the Guanaxuato Government; but he is of opinion that our Minister's simple departure for that place would have vast moral influence in weakening and breaking down the Church party.

Prior to the fall of COMONFORT treaties had been negotiated between his Government and Mr. FORSYTH, but not concluded. These looked to a loan of money by the United States to Mexico, in security for which the State of Sonora would have been pledged, the guarantee of the Tehuantepec inter-oceanic enterprise and an arrangement by which our commerce with Mexico should be greatly favored and developed. If the Liberal Party is restored, Admiral ZERMAN states that all these arrangements can be carried out as easily as they were with COMONFORT, although the latter, he thinks, can never regain political position in the country.

Whether or no the President will authorize Mr. FORSYTH, who, Mr. ZERMAN states, is very popular in Mexico, remains to be seen. COMONFORT is expected here on Wednesday next, and his arrival and story doubtless will be awaited ere any action is taken. That the United States have nothing to hope for in the way of treaties from the Church Party, long experience has shown, and Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly fail to understand the sound policy of doing whatever can be done with propriety to sustain the Liberal cause in Mexico.

I learn incidentally that a citizen of New-York, now here, has a contract with the Mexican Government, for a great colonization scheme in Mexico,—and upon inquiry of Admiral ZERMAN he informs me that it has the approval both of the Liberals and of the Church Party. I believe the plan will be made public within a few days, accompanied by an invitation for american colonists.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, delivered an excellent Anti-Lecompton and Union speech to-day, in reply to Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, who had proclaimed disunion as a consequence of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. S.

More Developments of Election Frauds in Kansas.

GOVERNOR STEWART OF MISSOURI IMPLICATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that the Judges and Clerks of the Election at Shawnee have been arrested, and that they testified under oath before the Investigating Committee that the poll-book of Shawnee was taken to Westport, and three hundred names added thereto in that place. J. J. CLARKSON, Postmaster at Leavenworth, was burned in effigy on the 15th inst., and threats were made to hang him, if caught.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Investigating Commission for the investigation of election frauds, sat through the whole of Saturday night. Dr. SABIN, of Brownville, Kansas, a reliable gentlemen, was one of the witnesses examined. He testified that about two weeks before the 4th of January he was in the Virginia Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo., and there overheard a conversation between Governor STEWART, of Missouri, and FRANK MARSHALL, of Kansas. STEWART assured MARSHALL that arrangements had been perfected *by which several hundred voters were to be sent over into the border precincts to participate in the election.* He gave him the full details of the localities and numbers.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commission had just returned from Johnson County with four persons who were implicated directly or indirectly, in the enormous frauds of the 4th of January election.

Shawnee Precinct, as you will remember, returned over nine hundred (900) votes. C. C. GOGFRAY, one of the Clerks of Election there, was examined under oath. After some hesitation, he finally gave a full history of the affair.

He swore that there were but about one hundred and sixty-three honest votes polled. The polls closed at 9 o'clock P. M. Early the next morning he and the other clerk went over to Westport, Mo., and there, in Colonel BOONE's store, added several hundred names to those of the *bona fide* voters. The names were read to them from some list, by a son of Rev. "TOM JOHNSON," and other Pro-Slavery men. The Judges' certificates (which had been made out on separate sheets of paper) were pasted on at the foot of these bogus returns, and they were then sent to CALHOUN. Colonel DANFORTH, of Westport, (who is known to have acted under instructions from CALHOUN, and who was also connected with the frauds in the other precincts,) was the instigator and director of the swindle.

The Judges corroborated this testimony fully, and swore that several hundred names had been added to the returns, after the polls were closed and they had made out their certificates.

As these witnesses gave their testimony under the direct promise that they should be protected back to their homes, they were sent back quietly, early yesterday morning. They will, of course, flee to Missouri.

The Spring Hill returns showed a Free-State majority. The Pro-Slavery messenger by whom they were to be sent in, never delivered them, and now swears that he *lost them on the way.* CRAYON.

News from Mexico.

OPPOSITION TO ZULOAGA—THE CAMPEACHY TROUBLES SETTLED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. Little political change had yet occurred, although the Government was violently opposed by General MEJIA, who was also committing terrible outrages upon the people of Sierra Blanche. They had applied to the Constitutional Government at Guanaxuato for aid against him.

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Ojaca, and Puebla, had sent 8,500 men and forty pieces of artillery against Gen. ZULOAGA.

The troubles in Campeachy had been settled.

The whole State of Yucatan was united against ZULOAGA.

ZULOAGA had issued a decree making the duties on goods imported *vid* Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital; and payment otherwise would not be recognized.

El Progreso comments severely on the action of Minister FORSYTH, and of the military representatives of European Powers, in recognizing the new authorities.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The new Parliament met here to-day. There was a very full attendance of members. Solicitor-General SMITH, the ministerial candidate for Speaker, was elected by a large majority. The Governor-General's speech will be delivered to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe. A light southwest wind is blowing, and it is snowing.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

At Clinton, Mass., this morning, a man aged seventy, a widow woman aged thirty, and a child, all Irish, were burned to death in a wooden tenement in which they lived. We have not learned their names.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and others Indicted for High Treason.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

E. G. BROWNE, the Utah correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, arrived here last night, in company with U. S. Attorney HOCKADAY. They left Camp Scott on January 5. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild for the region. Very little snow had fallen, and in the immediate vicinity of the camp the ground was almost bare.

The United States District Court have indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL and others, for high treason.

The Mormon Legislature was still in session.

The latest dates received from the States were to the 1st of October.

Much anxiety was felt to hear from the East, in consequence of the rumored money panic.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and WELCOME B. SAYLES was elected President. After a sharp debate the Convention adjourned to the 18th of March, without making any nominations.

The Steamer Atlanta, &c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Atlanta*, from New-York, has not yet arrived here.

Last evening, the schooner *Col. Satterlee* arrived from New-York. She reports experiencing heavy weather.

"The Diamond Lens"—A Literary Controversy.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I have to excuse myself for again troubling you about a matter which has already occupied more than its share of the public attention. Your paper was the first to give currency to a report that I am not the author of the story entitled the "The Diamond Lens," published in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Not having any particular desire to withdraw the veil which that magazine spreads between the public and the personality of its contributors, I contented myself at the time with briefly contradicting said report over the signature of "The Author" of the story in question. As this has failed to prevent the reiteration of the slander by persons who studiously endeavor to conceal their individuality, I am forced to take more positive grounds. In the New-York correspondence of the New-Orleans *Delta* of Feb. 7, I find the following paragraph over the signature of J. J.:

"Apropos of the *New Monthly*, a good story is told of the way it feeds on dead men's brains, and I give it as it was told to me.

One of the contributors (FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN) recently published a very much-admired story which he called the 'Diamond Lens.' The whole idea is said to be directly plagiarized from WILLIAM C. NORTH a young man of wonderful genius, who came this country, and after struggling awhile with poverty and his hopes, committed suicide.

Among other things which he wrote, was a delicious little fancy, called the 'Dew Drop' in which he saw a fairy-like and beautiful city; soon in this city he distinguished a house, in the front of the house a balcony, upon this balcony the form of a beautiful girl, whom he watched until he became intoxicated with his love for her. By and by, an elegant young man comes along, who is received with favor by the lovely maiden, whereupon the poor imaginary lover became so jealous that he dashed his dew-drop to pieces, thus destroying his whole castle in the airat one blow.

This story was circulated only in manuscript among a few intimate friends, and the idea has been wholly transferred to the 'Diamond Lens,' in which Mr. O'BRIEN sees everything that NORTH saw in the 'Dew Drop.' It is mixed with some German *diablerie*, but all the touching, tender poetic beauty of the original is retained."

In reply to this wholesale accusation, I beg permission to present a few facts.

"J. J.," the correspondent of the *Delta*, is a lady of this City, the wife of a person who has some connection with the daily press. This lady informed a friend of mine, in the earliest stage of the "Diamond Lens" controversy, that at an evening party at which she was present a certain reporter or editor connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES stated positively that he had read or heard read many years since a story by Mr. NORTH, which was, in all respects, similar to the "Diamond Lens." This statement was accompanied by certain details, which left on the minds of all present an impression that the assertion of the said reporter or editor was altogether unimpeachable. The name of this reporter or editor being furnished to me through the same channel that supplied me with the other facts, I addressed a brief note to him, demanding whether he had ever made such an assertion. I received, the same day, *a point-blank denial.* It is evident that a falsehood lies between "J. J.," the lively correspondent of the *Delta*, and the editor or reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I have too much respect for the female sex not to hope that it does not rest on the side of the lady. I refrain from, at present, giving the names of the two parties in question, but shall do so most assuredly if I trace a repetition of this injurious accusation to either of them.

I now, for the second time, state most distinctly that I am the sole author of the "Diamond Lens;" that in its conception and composition I have been indebted to no one; that I am fully prepared to support these assertions with the most positive proofs, and with this broad assertion, which I trust will cover all the grounds, I leave to J. J., and the beforementioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned daily, the pleasant task of arranging which of them will shoulder the falsehood. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

REPLY TO MR. O'BRIEN.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A communication in your paper of last Saturday, signed FITZ JAS. O'BRIEN, refers in somewhat discourteous terms to "a certain reporter or editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES," who appears to have been guilty of insinuating that the idea of the "Diamond Lens," the authorship of which is claimed by Mr. O'B., was not his. As Mr. O'B. distinctly places a charge of falsehood on the shoulders of "the before-mentioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned daily," and proposes presently to "publish names" and indulge in a general *exposé* if the party in question ventures to repeat his assertion, I beg leave to state, through your columns, that I am the individual to whom reference is made, with whom Mr. O'BRIEN has held the "correspondence" to which he alludes, and upon whom threats are entirely thrown away. I now distinctly assert precisely what I have said, on excellent authority, in private, viz.: that the beautiful idea wrought up in the story of the "Diamond Lens" was conceived and brought forth some years since by Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. It was read in Mr. NORTH's manuscript at the time by a number of literary gentlemen in this City. On the appearance of the number of the *Atlantic Monthly* containing the story of the "Diamond Lens," the precise resemblance of the plot to that of Mr. NORTH's *Microcosmos* was instantly recognized, and the subject became a matter of gossip in literary circles. An intimate friend of Mr. NORTH, who has not yet perused Mr. O'BRIEN's version, read *Microcosmos* years before poor NORTH came to his end. My statements were made on this gentleman's authority, and until I had obtained his consent to the use of his name, if necessary, I refrained from replying to the charges of Mr. O'BRIEN. I am now in possession of his permit to give his authority; and his name, with those of several other gentlemen, is entirely at Mr. O'BRIEN's service, together with a number of other facts which I shall be happy to air for that gentleman's benefit, if he desires it.

I presume that Mr. O'BRIEN bases his "charge of "point-blank denial," and consequent falsehood, against me, upon the fact that in a categorical answer which I returned in the "correspondence" to which he alluded, I stated distinctly that I never asserted that I had read the story of the *Diamond Lens* in the manuscript of Mr. NORTH several years ago. A definite query was put; I answered it definitely and concisely. Mr. O'BRIEN did not ask me exactly what I had to say, and, although I should have been happy to furnish him with that information, I did not feel called upon to volunteer it. The letters which passed between us were very short, and, on Mr. O'BRIEN's part, slightly pugnacious. As they will not occupy much space, I ask your permission to produce them here, and save Mr. O'B. the trouble of doing it afterwards:

PICAYUNE OFFICE, Jan. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It has been reported to me that you have lately asserted in various places that you read my story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH. You will oblige me by letting me know, at your earliest convenience, if there is any truth in this statement.

Yours, very truly, FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. You request me to state if there is any truth in a report which has reached you, to the effect that I asserted in various places that I had read your story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NORTH?

In reply, I have to state that I have never made such an assertion. Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq.

I do not suppose it is of any earthly consequence to anybody to know who did and who did not write this story, about which the newspapers have had so much to say. Mr. O'BRIAN, however, has seen fit to force an issue, and I am disposed to accommodate him—especially as he says a lady is in the case; and as your humble servant's "respect for the female sex" is at least as great as his own, I have as great pleasure in exonerating the lively lady correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, and assuming to myself whatever of responsibility this foolish affair may involve. I am obliged to you for your courtesy, Messrs. Editors, and have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster at St. Louis.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Arrest for Murder and Setting Fire to the Hotel.

Eighteen Bodies Recovered—Others Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

CHARLES L. TAYLOR, *alias* SANDERS, has been arrested for setting fire to the Pacific Hotel, after murdering EPHRAIM DOANE, one of its inmates. Dr. STRADER, the landlord, and CHARLES WALDRUP, the watchman, have also been arrested. The examination takes place to-morrow, when it is supposed that one of the most atrocious and diabolical acts ever committed will be developed.

Newspaper Accounts of the Disaster.

From the St. Louis Republican, 22d.

One of the most calamitous events that has ever occurred in this city, involving a fearful extent of loss to life and property, transpired Saturday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. The Pacific Hotel, situated on the corner of Poplar and Seventh streets, together with the contents of a number of stores on the first floor beneath, were entirely consumed by fire.

The origin of the conflagration is at present not known with certainty. The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of DUMONT G. JONES, one door from the corner of Seventh-street.

The loss of property, though large, is nothing to the destruction of human lives which this catastrophe has occasioned. From the best information we can gather there were about 100 persons sleeping in the Hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped in the raging element before scarcely any of the lodgers were awakened to a full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by those means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death. The scene that ensued baffles any effort at description.

The stairs gone, the roof and floors inch by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily thicker and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death, through the scarcely less dangerous prospect of jumping to the ground from the windows. Of those who endeavored to save their lives in this way we saw six at the Sisters' Hospital yesterday. Mr. H. HUBBARD, who arrived in St. Louis from Boston about eight weeks since, was occupying with his lady a room on the third floor. Mrs. HUBBARD was first aroused, and awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to be conscious of the cause of the surrounding confusion, before he saw his wife leap headlong out of the window on Poplar-street. Seeing no other visible means of saving himself, he followed her, and both fell, not far apart, on the pavement. Mrs. HUBBARD had one of her legs fractured in two places, and had the knee-cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. Mr. HUBBARD had the ancle-joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the forehead. He is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

JAMES F. GEARY, local reporter of the *Leader* of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, hand and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone from about the middle to the heel. It is feared, too, that his lungs are injured from inhaling hot air. He is thought to be in a critical situation.

Three men were seen to jump from the second story of the back part of the building, at the same time. Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth street, below Poplar, where he died at about 8 o'clock. The latter we understand to be T. HART STRONG, a lawyer of this city.

At King's Hotel we found the family of Dr. WHITE, whose escape was indeed miraculous. The Dr. himself leaped through the window of his room, and jumped to the ground, whence encouraging his wife, three children and nurse, they too followed his example, he breaking their fall, and all reached terra firma in safety, having only the record of danger perceptible in a few skin-deep wounds.

The only means of identification of six bodies will be by the papers and other articles found upon them. On one there was a letter addressed to EPHRAIM DOANE, at Chicago. Also, a patent right issued to EPHRAIM DOANE and WILLIAM S. FARMER. Below the shirt bosom of a second was written the name of J. M. GREGG. On a third was a lot of letters addressed to EVAN J. WATKINS, one of which contained an Odd Fellow's traveling pass. The above, we believe, embraces all of the lost which have yet been taken out and have not yet been recognized.

CHARLES DAVIS, aged about twenty-five, employed as baggage-master on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, arrived in town Friday evening, and put up, as usual, at the Hotel, with a lad aged fourteen years, his wife's brother, named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, who was employed by the same company as a train-boy. They are both reported to be dead. The former leaves a wife and child, residing at Terre Haute.

Mr. THOMAS M. BARKER, of Jefferson City, agent of the Jefferson *Examiner*, relates the following:

I occupied room No. 21, about the centre of the Hotel, in the third story, and was awakened about 3 o'clock by a bustling noise in the hall, and a faint cry of "fire!" I raised up in my bed and put my hand against the wall, and found it hot enough to blister. I jumped up, put on my pants, under-coat, over-coat and shoes; then unlocked the door, and found it difficult to get out into the hall, on account of the crowd. I got out rather sideways with the crowd, just in front of Mr. ROCHESTER, who had a trunk on his shoulder, and tried to get to the front of the house on the Seventh-street side, felt a hand and push on my shoulder, which seemed to signify that I should go to the back of the house, as the crowd were moving that way. All the while there were cries of women, "Oh God! oh Heavens!" which I heard, until oppressed by a feeling of suffocation, I lost the sense of sound. When I found myself in danger of suffocation, I let fall my baggage and dropped my head to the floor. This relieved me for the moment. Many of the crowd had their trunks on their shoulders and dropped them, one after another, from suffocation, and many fell with them. I could hear the noise of their falling, the smoke being now so dense I was prevented from seeing them. I also heard their gasps in efforts to breathe. I reached the window, and so nearly in a state of suffocation, that for the first time I deemed myself in danger of death. Here I again got breath, but do not know whether it was by stooping to the floor or by a rush of air in at the window. At my shoulder, just then, Mr. ROCHESTER struck the window to break the glass to get air, but while doing so, fell back, and I saw him no more. As ROCHESTER disappeared, I heard a running noise in the hall, and turning around I recognized Mr. STRONG. He jumped over the heads of persons in front of him (one of whom was six feet two inches tall) and went through the window feet foremost, carrying sash and all with him. Mr. TORRENCE came to my side and *walked* through the window, gasping and apparently so weak he could scarcely stand. I followed after him, and like himself and Mr. STRONG, found myself on the roof of a small building on the plat of the back buildings. TORRENCE and myself jumped about twelve feet down on to the kitchen roof, which we gained in safety. I now looked about this roof for STRONG. Not finding him, I looked down into the back-yard, and by the light of the flames saw him lying on his back, and motionless. I listened but did not hear him groan, and concluded that he was dead. Not a word passed between myself and TORRENCE until I discovered STRONG. I then said "there lies STRONG and our plan is to jump." He agreed with me. Before jumping we tried the windows on that side of the hotel thinking we might get in and gain the piazza in front, but on breaking the glass, we were repelled by the smoke, which was thicker there than in the story above from which we had come. We went back to the edge of the roof from which STRONG had fallen. I again spoke to TORRENCE, saying I would jump first. I looked down to see if I could jump without striking STRONG, who lay between two openings or cellar-ways, part of an incomplete foundation there which had never been built upon. I found I could not possibly clear STRONG with any security to myself. The fire was making rapid progress, and I felt the roof trembling under me. I then said to TORRENCE, "If I am hurt I will halloo," so he could be guided by that how to jump. In another instant I was on the body of Mr. STRONG. All this, from the time of leaving my bed, transpired in about five minutes. I rose to my feet, and TORRENCE then came down, striking where I did. I did not feel at all hurt, but greatly excited. Seeing TORRENCE fall down into one of the cellar-ways, I called out, "Watch!" "Help!" to two watchmen who were coming down Poplar-street. They heard me, and came running up. By this time TORRENCE succeeded in getting out of the cellar. I then pointed out STRONG to the policemen, telling them there lay a man either dead or dying. When they took hold of him he emitted the first groan I had heard from him. He exclaimed, "Oh, kill me! kill me!" "Shoot me!" and appeared to want fresh air.

On one of the bodies so severely burnt as to be wholly unrecognizable by features, height and clothing, or any other common means of identification, a silver watch attached to a gold chain, and a small amount of silver and gold coin, were found, in the back part of the building. He was grasping a small valise—and a rumor gained currency, perhaps from the seeming avariciousness of the circumstance, that the valise contained a fabulous sum of money. On examination it was ascertained to hold nothing.

Four more bodies were taken out of the ruins yesterday from among the bricks, ashes and other rubbish. From a letter found upon one it was ascertained to be that of HENRY H. ROCHESTER, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been re

THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS.

Diminished Gayety—The British Ambassador's Ball—Soirees—American Gossip—Hume and the Fox Girls—Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

"After *us* the end of the world!" Each carnival brings with it the same masquerades, the same thread-bare jests, the same sorry attempts at being funny. There is nothing more ludicrous than the manner in which each generation of youths attempt to maintain the reputation of their predecessors. The carnival, with its follies, is a doomed institution, but it kicks hard against the inroads of the three per cents, the cashmeres and the crinoline. They may cry "*Vive la joie!* After us the end of the world!" But they do it with the air of men who whistle to keep their courage up. It is a significant feature of each carnival, the rapid manner in which the "characters" disappear from the surface. The King of the Chicards of last year, he of the tall plume, no longer hurls and gesticulates to his obedient subjects in the heaving masses of the masked ball; he has disappeared, and a less noisy and less popular monarch occupies his throne. The India-rubber man who turned somersets to the time of STRAUSS' wand, is no longer a terror to his neighbors of the quadrille. The imitation old-man *danseuse*, the admiration of provincials and the terror of modest strangers, has ceased his Ferrari's leaps and his Ellsler pirouettes. *Rigolette* and the *Souris* are on their last legs. Sepoys and John Chinamen are taking the place of the noisy Chicards and Mohicans; *lébés* and *débardeurs* those of the Pompadours and the Marchionesses. The orgies of the lower saloon are developed under the influence of lager-bier and an impossible champagne: the tables serve for a display of more or less symmetrical feminine anatomy. The *foyer* is converted into a *Bourse des femmes*, where corruption runs riot under a polished exterior. The gentlemen and upper *employés* have yielded the carnival over to the third-rate clerks, journeymen barbers and hotel waiters. The "Decadence of the Romans" is complete!

From the cellar to the first floor is but a step. The crisis, the *grippe*, the gloomy aspect of political affairs, have closed many of the aristocratic saloons of the city. If we were to design an allegorical figure for the carnival of 1858, we should clothe him with pocket-handkerchiefs and tie his wings with ribbons of black crape. It is a fact that each Winter the number of open saloons go on diminishing. Each year half a dozen must be struck from one's list. But this only applies to French houses, for the number of foreign saloons increase in proportion as the French diminish. It will soon be that foreigners will do the social honors of Paris to the Parisians. People who make their fortunes elsewhere, come to Paris to spend them, and as they give to their *fêtes* a character of sumptuous extravagance, they have but little trouble in surrounding themselves with the best society of the city. The Parisians are thus saved the necessity of opening their own saloons, since they are permitted to invite their friends to the opulent stranger's saloon, and there encounter those they would otherwise be obliged to receive at home.

The *soirée* of Lord COWLEY, given in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England, and attended by their Majesties, was an event in the fashionable annals of the Winter. The warm supper, eaten seated, an extravagance imported into France by the Americans, was the astonishment of the evening. At French *soirées* it was the habit to serve the guests with an infinitessimal dilution of current jelly water, or warm wine and water, until the number of American saloons had become so numerous in Paris as to throw shame upon these economical dietetics, or rather hydrostatics. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why so many French saloons remain closed.

Another *soirée* which marks an event in the history of the season, was that of the Mexican billionaire, M. ERRUZA, who occupies the charming cottage hotel of the Rue des Ecuries d'Artois, built by the celebrated artist VISCONTI, for the Wallachian Prince STOURDZA. M. ERRUZA, whose great fortune is derived from the extensive salt mines of the northern part of Mexico, and whose commerce is principally with the United States, has, in fact, become the lion of the day. Paris must have its lion for the season, either a beauty, an Oriental prince, a prince cannibal, or an extravagant millionaire, who throws his *familliarities* prodigally among the fashionable world around him. M. ERRUZA is neither an Eastern prince nor a cannibal; he is simply a well-bred salt boiler, who has amassed by his intelligence an immense fortune, and who spends it freely and prodigally as a prince and a gentleman should.

The Minister of Venezuela, notwithstanding his diminutive position in the diplomatic rank, has made himself one of the fêted hosts of the season, by a *soirée* unsurpassed in its society and its sumptuousnes. Madame PILIE, the superb creole of New-Orleans, has already given two grand *soirées* this Winter, composed of the best society of the aristocratic world of Paris. At the last *soirée* this charming American lady, who has so rapidly conquered her position in the first rank of Parisian society, had in her parlors such representatives of the aristocratic world as the Countess DE PONTALBA, the Countess LEMARROIS and Madame DE BRIGODE. Such names as these suffice to give a *cachet* to any *soirée* in which they may be met. On the 22d of this month, WASHINGTON'S birthday, Mr. MASON will give, at the hotel of the Legation, a large ball, which will include the diplomatic corps and other notabilities of the political world. The marriage of Miss RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia to the Count DE GANAY, is looked forward to as an event that will be largely fêted in the aristocratic faubourg. The ceremony does not take place till after Lent. The marriage portion of this young lady is said to be an annual income of sixty thousand francs, with incalculable hopes in the future.

The fashionable world continues its support to our medium HUME. His *prestige*, however, has somewhat diminished with time, and we hear no more of his feats at the Tuileries. He is none the less, however, a mystery and a wonder to many aristocratic circles, where one would look for more intelligence and discernment. On account of the truths which he taught a distinguished lady, until then a skeptic on the immortality of the soul, the lady, just dead, has bequeathed the celebrated medium an annual sum of twelve hundred dollars. Until the arrival of HUME in Paris this lady had remained an obstinate skeptic; she saw the performances of the accomplished trickster; he brought before her the ghost of one of her dead relatives; she touched it, believed, and soon after died, leaving the sum just mentioned as an acknowledgment for the saving of her own peace in the other world. A small recompense for so great a service! and that service the most sublime of charlatanry! But the fact is authenticated as regards the legacy.

HUME continues his game of not appearing in public, of not being seen even in public; in other words he refuses to show himself to the "million." No matter how much he is caricatured before the public, (and his portraits are everywhere,) no matter what may be the character of the anecdotes laid to his account, he refuses absolutely to talk or write or be seen, outside of the aristocratic circle to which he has thus far clung. Many people are incredulous, and believe HUME a myth; in fact half the strength of his game lies in the mystery with which he surrounds himself.

But HUME'S empire is threatened by the arrival of the FOX girls from the United States. At least so say the papers. But how is it that the Paris papers should know that the Rochester Rappers are coming to France? Is it a Barnum-mermaid "dodge?" The editors have been unable to see HUME, but the FOXES are reputed accessible to journalists; they even court their investigation, and thus they are destined to dethrone the dreaming Scotch-American. The battle of the spirits will amuse the Parisians enormously.

It is told of HUME, that a few days ago, as he was leaving the parlor of the Countess TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, one of the ladies of the Empress' household, a table commenced to run around the apartment, and stopping before the piano, the latter opened, and gave forth a most delicious music. It appeared as if the table placed itself there for the invisible musician to rest upon. Another of his exploits, which appears to astonish many people unused to those of the celebrated legerdemain professors, is that of rendering bodies alternately light and heavy. I could not afford the room to recount to you, even in brief, one-half the extraordinary feats which are attributed to the American medium. I thought we had an indigestion last Winter of these strange absurdities, but the infliction continues with slight modification.

A scandalous farce was played off lately upon the Montgomery family of New-Orleans, in the French journals. The Count MONTGOMERY had just got married to a noble lady in one of the provinces. (The New-Orleans family, I believe, have the right to this title.) Two of the daughters have married in France, one to the Duke DE LAROCHEFOUCAULD, and the other to the Count DE BETHUNE. Some wag, or perhaps some evil-disposed individual, upon the announcement of the marriage of M. DE MONTGOMERY, addressed a letter to the press, reclaiming in the name of his father, "who was an honest shoemaker, against the title which they had affixed to his name." The journals, not suspecting the imposition, seized this occasion for a eulogy on the virtues and the patriotism of the American character. But a letter from the genuine M. DE MONTGOMERY soon put the question to rest.

A suit of M. MAQUET against ALEXANDER DUMAS, gives the public this week an insight into that mystery of French literary labor, collaboration. On this trial it is shown that M. AUGUSTE MAQUET assisted M. DUMAS in the production of fifteen or more of his most popular novels and dramatic pieces, among the rest the *Monsquetaire*, and *Monte-Cristo*. M. MAQUET, although employed as a journeyman by DUMAS, a sort of builder to follow out the designs traced by the architect, now sues M. DUMAS for one half of the reputation of those works; and a larger share in the profits. To prove his claim he brings forward mountains of letters from the great novelist, written during the several years that MAQUET assisted him, in which the former made observations sufficient to encourage the latter in his attempt at a judicial contestation. These letters form the most curious exposition of the secrets of novel-writing that ever appeared before the public. To the novel-reader they are like the first visit of a theatre-goer to the stage—a wonderful large scale suddenly drops from his eyes, and he wonders how he could have been so long the dupe of such an illusion. In one place DUMAS tells MAQUET that he "must make *Louise* come in by a door on the right instead of the left;" in another that "*Raymond* must kiss the governess instead of *Rosa's* mother;" and again he laments loudly that they had not brought *Julia* into the world lame, for that, now that the first volume was published, it was too late for a congenital lameness, and he asks MAQUET'S advice as to how they could force her to limp. One shudders to think of the excruciating pain the fair *Julia* escaped at the unsurgical hands of Messrs. DUMAS and MAQUET, by the difficulties which they encountered in finding for their readers a just cause for the operation. It is evident from the letters that they were fully decided on the operation, if they had not feared, as a worse evil, the dislocation of their story. I have the materials for a curious chapter on this subject of literary collaboration, which I shall give you one day. It is largely practiced at Paris—indeed very many of the best French authors, especially theatrical authors, work only in collaboration.

The suit of MAQUET *vs.* DUMAS was decided in favor of the latter, MAQUET being condemned to the expenses of the suit, which were considerable.

The comedy of M. DE GIRARDIN, entitled "The Millionaire's Daughter," has been published in the *Illustrated World*, of this city, and has not excited many criticisms nor many eulogiums. The *World* paid 7,000 francs for the right to publish.

A posthumous romance of EUGENE SUE is coming to the public through the *feuilleton* columns of the *Siècle*. It is entitled *The Secrets of the Pillow*, and for the author's reputation had better slept in the pillow from which they were withdrawn. The original manuscript is not even corrected of its crudities and unformed sentences, and one may ask what respect it is to the dead to publish in that shape a posthumous work simply because the author left it thus? The author himself would certainly have never sent his manuscript thus to the printer.

The *Réveil*, the new journal of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Deputy in the Legislature, has created a veritable sensation in the literary world. He started off with the cry—"Silence to the orgie!" and of course he means to the orgie of bastard literature. He has given himself the heavy task of cleaning out the Augean stables of French literature, and you will admit that he must be a courageous man. The entire army of Bohemians have attacked him with a spontaneity, a virulence and a causticity that only makes his journal read the more. They call it *Réveil, Journal du Sommeil*.' But it will finally fall under the combined attack. It is only read now by curiosity.

The *Presse* has again appeared, but its life is gone. Like the rest, it is crushed into inanity, and talks of changing into a literary paper. A suspension is hanging over its head by the frailty of a hair, and what can we expect of a man but trembling and feebleness, in such proximity to the axe of the political guillotine?

This morning, Gen. ESPINASSE was made Minister of the Interior, in place of M. BILLAULT, "whose resignation was accepted," says the decree. But in the hands of Gen. ESPINASSE, the office is called "Minister of the Interior and of *Public Surety*." In other words, they wanted a new bureau attached to the functions of this office, designed to carry out rigorously the provisions of the new law on public surety, and they wanted a military man to fill the bureau. So you see, as I have already stated, we are fast passing under the yoke of a military despotism.

MALAKOFF.

Trifles.

The Buffalo *Express* tells a story of a Quaker who was charged the exorbitant sum of seventeen dollars for a horse and buggy for a short drive, and, upon being presented with the bill, simply remarked, "Thou mistakest me; I do not wish to purchase thy vehicle, but only to hire it."

A clergyman was recently rebuked by a brother of the cloth for smoking. The culprit replied that he used the weed in moderation. "What do you call moderation?" inquired the other. "Why, Sir," said the offender, "one cigar at a time."

"Look here, ma!" said a young lady, just commencing to take lessons in painting, "see my painting; can you tell me what it is?" Ma, after looking at it some time, answered, "Well, it is either a cow or a rosebud—I'm sure I can't tell which."

HOW TO AVOID QUARRELS.—The late Mr. John Jones being asked by a friend how he kept from being involved in quarrels, replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

THE CRAWFORD STATUE.

Incidents of the Celebration at Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

The Clerk of the Weather must have been wholly oblivious as to what has been going on in Richmond, or else entirely indifferent to the wishes of Virginians, for, very much to the vexation of everybody, that capricious official, not satisfied with sending us a cold snow-storm on WASHINGTON'S birthday, most contemptuously ordained a fine sunny day on each side of it. To-day, like Sunday, is again most beautiful, with a clear, bracing air from the northwest, and just frost enough to harden the mud of yesterday, and make good dry walking.

Multitudes who came to the inauguration remained over, and the streets are still alive with strangers, including many of the military, who, judging from the way they examine objects as they pass along, have never been here before.

This morning Capitol-square is half filled with people intently gazing upon the statue, as if to drink their fill of inspiration from the scene, wherewith to enlighten their neighbors, or please their children, by a description when they return home. The hotels were so full, all sorts of expedients were adopted to lodge and feed the multitude, and many were compelled to seek accommodations in private houses. A very genteel person called upon Major-General TALIAFERRO, the Chief Marshal, and stated that he had given up his rooms at the Exchange Hotel to two ladies; in compliment to his gallantry the Marshal immediately found him genteel quarters in a friend's house. The next morning the gallant gentleman was arrested for picking pockets. The *Dispatch* this morning contains a list of thirty-three pickpockets "from the *North*," and adds there are many others equally notorious, whose names they have not learned. All the rogues and pickpockets hereabout are always from *Northern* cities. On this account, your reporter has been obliged to observe great circumspection. Yesterday, while in the crowd, he inadvertently *guessed* at something in the hearing of the bystanders, when he was immediately eyed suspiciously by several persons at once, and there was a simultaneous movement of hands for the protection of their pockets. After this incident he always *reckoned* instead of *guessed*.

The reception of Lieutenant-General SCOTT by the General Assembly of Virginia on Saturday, was very enthusiastic, and most gratifying to that gentleman. Long before 1 o'clock the Senators' seats were nearly all filled by ladies, to whom they had been courteously surrendered. At 1 o'clock the General entered the Senate Chamber, and was greeted with loud applause by the spectators.

Senator THOMPSON led him forward and introduced him to the President in a neat speech, to which the General replied felicitously, and after the applause had subsided he was introduced to the members of the Senate, and also to many ladies, who pressed forward to share the honor of taking the veteran soldier by the hand.

In the procession, yesterday, his carriage was the chief object of interest, and crowds of persons could be seen running ahead of it, through the muddy street, and while the snow was falling, with uncovered heads, to get a sight of him.

The theatre was besieged at an early hour to-day, in anticipation of hearing the oration of Mr. EVERETT on the life and character of WASHINGTON. Not half of those who came could get in, and there was a great crashing of crinoline, and treading on sore corns among the crowd. The country people appear to take a great pride in their general assembly, and they look upon the statues of the great men who occupy the niches in the capitol with almost religious awe. The marble statue of WASHINGTON which occupies the central area of the Capitol, is said to be a perfect counterpart of the man. It was erected in 1788*. The marble bust of LA FAYETTE stands in a niche directly in front of WASHINGTON, and so near him the General appears to be saying good morning to him. This bust occupied the same place on the occasion of LA FAYETTE'S visit to the capital of Virginia, but by some accident the end of the nose had been broken off. To save him the mortification of looking upon his noseless face, a plaster one was substituted for the occasion, which the General is said to have noticed and good-humoredly commented on. A nose of the same material is now fixed on, which answers the purpose very well, and it is only by a side inspection that the seam where it is joined can be observed. The Senate Chamber has become much too small to accommodate the members, of which there are now 52, and the same is true of the House of Delegates, which contains 150. The chairs set so near the desk in front there is not room for the messengers to pass between them, and members are accustomed to pass documents from one to the other. The spirit of hospitality is nowhere more prevalent than among Virginians, and it seems a genuine pleasure to them to have the opportunity to entertain strangers; if he be a distinguished stranger, it is all the better, and if a Virginian, returned from some honorable mission abroad, it is best of all.

I paid my respects to Governor WISE, at his room in the Capitol, this morning, and was cordially received. He was complacently smoking a stump of a cigar, of which he appeared to be very fond. I remarked to him that I thought the Masonic ceremonies, at the inauguration, too long, to which he assented, and said the Masonic speech would have been better omitted. To my other remark, that I understood *Washington* was not riding that bronze horse as a *Mason*, but as *the Father of his Country*, he replied, "No; but the Masons claimed so much as their share in the ceremonies, but *that part* of the programme was not in the mind of the State as a part of the inauguration."

Those accustomed to the idea that there have been some men born outside of the State of Virginia, this ceremony, from beginning to end, has enlightened in a wonderful degree. For one I have listened in vain for a sentence in the oration, speeches or poems for any recognition of greatness except as it sprung from Virginia. That striking quotation in the welcoming speech of Governor WISE illustrates the *animus* of the occasion perfectly: Virginia!

> "Parent of valor, cast away thy fear!
> *Mother of men*, be proud without a tear!"

The inimitable *manner* in which this was delivered should have been seen in order to understand the true idea of the poet.

The old church standing on Church Hill, where PATRICK HENRY is said to have delivered his "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech, is still visited as an object of veneration. It was the place where the first House of Burgesses of Virginia met, and is still in good preservation. It is now occupied by Rev. HENRY KEPLER, as a Protestant Episcopal Church.

Around the armory there are several old French cannon which were lost from on board a frigate in the Chesapeake and were recovered by means of a diving bell from near York River; they, as well as the old mortars, are a curiosity. A squad of 200 men are always under arms, about the armory, who relieve each other in doing sentry duty. This place and Charleston, S. C., are the only cities which maintain a standing army, but the size of it in each case is too small to excite any fear for the safety of our institutions. But for the *peculiar* institution, they would probably not be necessary.

There are sixty tobacco factories in Richmond, nearly all of which are now in full blast, employing about 50 hands each. Business is generally improving, and sanguine persons predict a successful future for the city of statues. The new Custom-House is about completed, and is an ornament to the city.

E. S.

* A bronze statue, moulded from this, has been cast at HUBBARD'S Foundry in this city, and stands out in the square for the admiration of the people. The work is very creditable, and is much admired.

Earl Grey on the Constitution of the United States.

On the 27th of January, the same day that Lord PALMERSTON issued the usual circular to his supporters, reminding them of the reassembling of Parliament being fixed for the 4th of February, there was published, in London, by Mr. BENTLEY a volume entitled *Parliamentary Government and Reform of Parliament*, from the pen of Earl GREY, so long Colonial Secretary of State in the Russell Administration, and intended by its noble author as a contribution to that preliminary inquiry which he believes to be necessary before any plan of Parliamentary Reform can be either drawn up or considered with advantage. Such a work from the son of the author of the great measure of 1832 is of more than European interest.

In the impartial and dispassionate discussion of such a question, the Constitution of the United States could scarcely fail to be often referred to, not only because, on the whole, it has been a great success, but because it is so frequently held up as a model for imitation, in its entirety, by ultra-reformers in the old country. Such model, however, Earl GREY is far from disposed to consider it, his opinion having been formed, it would seem, on the views of DE TOCQUEVILLE, TREMENHERE and HORACE GREELEY, the first and last of whom he quotes in several places.

Taking for granted the advantages of Representative Government, his Lordship proceeds to compare the system which has gradually grown up in England with other modifications of the principle existing elsewhere, and finds the balance in favor of the former.

Not the least of these advantages is that which it derives from the manner in which it brings the policy of the Executive under the review and control of the Legislature. He dwells particularly on the advantages of such control with reference to the relations of the State with foreign powers. While, on the one hand, the foreign policy of the Government is explained, not only to the British public, but to all the world, the executive power is, on the other hand, exercised by Ministers without the previous sanction of Parliament, and thus, so long as they possess its confidence, the vigorous action of the Government is not impeded.

In the United States, on the contrary, Congress has great power to thwart the measures of the President and his Cabinet, though, if they disagree with him as to the policy to be pursued, they have no power to enforce the adoption of their own view, or to require him to change his Ministers; and the Constitution provides no means by which due concert between the Executive and the Legislature can be restored, if it should be interrupted, during the term for which the President is elected. Another defect of the American system, as viewed by Earl GREY, is the risk of the policy of the President ceasing to be in harmony with the feelings and opinions of the people before the expiration of his term of office, which he alleges to have occurred more than once, while in England such want of harmony is prevented by a change of Ministry. This evil is mitigated by the period of office being short; but against this advantage the noble author sets the inconvenience arising from the frequent occurrence of the agitation and excitement produced by the Presidential election, and the weakness which those who hold power only for a limited term must experience when its expiration approaches.

The comparison which Earl GREY institutes between Despotism and Democracy inclines him no more to the latter than to the former. Under both systems ambitious men elevate themselves to power with a view only to their own interests or aggrandizement,—under the one by flattering the passions and prejudices of the despot—under the other by appealing to those of the people. DE TOCQUEVILLE is here referred to, as showing that the effect of the American system has been nearly to exclude from public business the men most eminent among their fellow-citizens for talents and virtue. "Since he wrote," says Earl GREY:

"These evils have grown more and more apparent, and it is becoming a subject of anxious speculation, to those who take an interest in the welfare of mankind, what part the United States will hereafter play in the affairs of the world. They possess gigantic and fast-increasing power, the direction of which seems day by day to be falling into the hands of the least estimable of their citizens—men little under the restraint of any sense of justice, or of right or wrong among nations, and whose party organization enables them to control the measures of those who are ostensibly intrusted with the conduct of affairs."

As regards the important point of providing for the selection of fit men to govern the nation, his lordship contends that experience is in favor of the English system. He denies that the confidence of the House of Commons can be gained merely by talents for debate. To win and keep that confidence, other qualities are required; and these, he maintains, are of a far higher kind, not only than those by which the ministers of a despotic sovereign usually obtain the favor of their master, but also than those by which, in the United States, candidates for the Presidency are often recommended to the electors. A man who has failed to establish, in the party he belongs to, a character for judgment and ability, can hardly become, as leader of the House of Commons, the most important member of a British Ministry. "But such a man," says Earl GREY, "may, as we know, not only be elected President of the United States, but may even owe his being raised to that high position to the fact of his not being distinguished by the possession of eminent talents or any other great qualities."

A tendency to corruption is regarded by Earl GREY as an evil common to all free Governments, and, though he does not claim for the English system the merit of being exempt from it, he maintains that it pervades it to a much less extent than in that of the United States. On the authority of DE TOCQUEVILLE and TREMENHERE, he charges against the latter the distribution of public places for party and personal objects, connivance for the same purpose at abuses of trust, and the use of direct bribery, not only to obtain votes at elections, but to secure the influence of the Press and the support of members of Congress. The picture drawn by HORACE GREELEY of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and his "glaring exemplification of the terrible growth and diffusion of office-begging," are quoted; and these representation are backed by an extract from BAXTER'S *America and the Americans*, in which he says that no one in New-York seemed to doubt the alleged jobbery resorted to in obtaining privileges from the civic rulers, and that leading men of every shade of politics informed him that offices and favors were openly bought and sold; that Aldermen and Councilmen accepted their situations for the avowed purpose of becoming rich quickly, and that jobs were perpetrated every week with impunity which, in England, would bring to disgrace every person connected with them. This is not imputed to the national character of the Americans, but is maintained to be the fruits of their political system.

"The House of Representatives," says the noble author, "exercises authority over a nation which stands in the very first rank among the nations of the world; it is chosen by a population which, taken altogether, cannot be regarded as inferior to our own in education and intelligence; indeed I fear that, in these qualifications for the exercise of political power, the inhabitants of the British Empire are decidedly inferior to those of the Eastern States of the American Union, and are scarcely equal to the average of the whole Republic. If, therefore, the systems of election in the two countries were equally well calculated to secure the returns of efficient legislative bodies, the House of Representatives ought to show no inferiority to the House of Commons; whereas the fact of its great inferiority is undoubted."

DE TOCQUEVILLE is again referred to in corroboration of this assertion, and the alleged superiority of the House of Commons is ascribed to the circumstance of its members not allowing their seats to the choice of large bodies of constituents. The American system, it is maintained, excludes men of enlightened views and independent character, but who are unfitted to encounter the storms of a popular election, while it facilitates the return of men ready to adopt, and become the exponents of, the popular feeling of the day, whatever it may be.

That the United States affords the most favorable example of the working of a purely Democratic system of Government, during any considerable period in modern times, is granted; but its results are held to confirm the unfavorable conclusions of ancient writers as to the advantages of this form. The veteran statesman expresses this opinion with reluctance, and declares that he would not willingly say anything to wound the feelings of the American people; but he thinks it right, when the British legislature is about to be called upon to consider some plan of Parliamentary Reform, that the results of extreme Democracy, in the country where it has been most successful, should be well regarded.

"The Government of the United States," he proceeds, "has undoubtedly proved highly favorable to the material prosperity of the nation, to its being preserved from the undue pressure of taxation, and to the accumulation of wealth. Even in these respects, it may be questioned whether it is now really superior to the Government of this country, if we take into consideration the advantages it has enjoyed from its large extent of unoccupied territory, and from its geographical position having given little temptation or opportunity to engage in expensive wars, such as those of which the charges are still the cause of so large a part of our public burdens. Granting, however, that in this respect the Government of the United States has been favorable to the welfare of the people, there are large drawbacks from the advantages thus derived from it. Men enjoy under it far less real liberty than they do with us, because the tyrannical pressure of the majority cramps the freedom of thought and action of individuals. Legislation is less directed than our own by an enlightened regard for the good of the whole community. The management of public affairs is in the hands of men selected without regard to their fitness; the greatest corruption prevails, both in making appointments to office and in the general conduct of public business. Even the administration of justice is tainted, and fails to command confidence for its impartiality and fairness. The policy of the nation is mainly directed by demagogues, and those who are least scrupulous in flattering the passions of the people. Lastly, it is matter of general observation, that this system of Government has already done much to lower the moral tone and character of the statesmen and people of the Republic."

These charges are supported by lengthy extracts from DE TOCQUEVILLE and HORACE GREELEY, and the evils in question traced to the unbalanced power of the Democracy. The noble author shows great anxiety, both in the body of the work and in his preface, to explain that his animadversions apply to the form of Government only, and not to the American people, for whom he expresses the greatest good-will and the highest admiration.

American Bible Society—The Protests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have heard no little said about the protest put forth recently against the action of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society in regard to its standard Bible. The action of the Board in regard to this protest we have heard rather strongly condemned by some as the denial of a right; by others as wanting in courtesy. It is necessary to look at a subject from different stand points in order to obtain a full and fair view of it. I am disposed, by your permission, to give my view of this affair.

And first of all, as it is known that Hon. LUTHER BRADISH occupied the Chair that evening this protest was presented, we should not suppose that he would allow any proceeding that was discourteous, or, in a parliamentary sense, unjust. Every one knows that Governor BRADISH is distinguished both for courteous demeanor, and, in deliberate assemblies, for strict, even rigid adherence to parliamentary rules. As he presided over the meeting, our first impression would be, ignorant of other facts, that he would allow no violation either of country or parliamentary justice. Let us see how the facts tally with this antecedent expectation.

A protest against the action of the Board was presented, as was claimed, by the Committee on Versions; but it came out in the debate that this was not correct. The Committee had taken no action on it, had had no meeting, had never been called together even, and the Chairman of the Committee had no sort of participation in this action. Clearly it was not a protest of the Committee of Versions. The most that can be said, as appears from the debates, is, that it was the protest of individual members of the Committee on Versions.

Now it should be remembered that this was not a protest of the minority of the Board, for it seems, as we gather from debates on that evening and afterwards, that some members of the Board did sympathize with them in their general views, but did not sign the protest, nor in any way participate in it. It was simply the protest of certain members of the Committee on Versions.

We believe, though we profess no great amount of skill on this subject, that it is not unusual for minorities in deliberate bodies to protest against the action of majorities when they think themselves aggrieved. In some ecclesiastical bodies it is sometimes the practice to receive such protests and allow them to be recorded in the journal. But this was not the act of a minority as such, but only the act of individual members of a Committee.

But none suppose the protest had been the act of the entire Committee. Would that have made any difference? We confess we do not see how it could.

The Committee, as such, is the creature of the body constituting it. It is not created by the people, or the constituents, but is appointed by the body for a specific purpose, which purpose being accomplished, its business is done. It rests with the appointing body to accept their action or not. It may reject the report of the Committee, or may modify it at pleasure. Now, did any one, familiar with deliberative assemblies, ever know a committee enter a protest because its report was rejected? The appointing body has a right to accept or reject it, or, if accepted, has a perfect right to alter or modify it to suit its own views. Such seems very clear to us. And, therefore, though it may not be very agreeable to a committee to have its report rejected, still it has no right to complain. It is done continually, and we never before knew a committee, much less individual members of a committee, enter a protest because its work was not approved. A minority in a body may; because a minority, as members of the body, represent their constituency, whose interests they may be supposed to guard. But a committee, as a committee, have no constituency but the body that appoints them, and this materially alters the case. The appointed is answerable to the appointee—the committee to the body—and the servant might with as much reason offer a protest against the will of his master because his work did not give satisfaction, as a committee offer a protest against the decision of the body that created it.

But there is another view of this subject that strikes us as somewhat peculiar. This protest does not relate to the action of the Board on their own report. Their report was offered, as I understand, a number of years ago. Their report was favorably received; their work highly approved; they were abundantly complimented, and, we suppose, were fully satisfied. But this protest comes from certain members of one Committee against the action of the Board in regard to another Committee. So it was one Committee, or part of a Committee, protesting against another Committee. Now, certainly, this strikes us as something very singular, and we know of no parliamentary rule that could require the entering of such a protest on the journal. To have done it would have been a strange, and, we think, an unheard-of proceeding.

But the query may come, If it could not be allowed as a matter of justice, why not allow it as a matter of courtesy? This, to be sure, is changing the grounds. It waives right in the case, and therefore leaves it open to choice, governed by what may appear adequate considerations. It is worthy of remark, however, that it does not appear to have been asked as a matter of courtesy. It was *demanded as a right*'—and demanded in no gentle terms either, if we may judge by the reported language of one gentleman, who not only demanded it as a right, but also used some terms equivalent to threats about appearing there no more, and no longer bidding the Society God speed. But as these were only the words of a reporter, and reporters sometimes fall in catching the very words of a speaker, we will not urge it. But, at any rate, it seems clear that all claim on the score of courtesy was waived, and the demands as of right strenuously urged. Now, we cannot see that there was any right in the case. Possibly it might have been granted had it been requested as a matter of courtesy. But of this we may only offer a conjecture.

But if there was no "right" in the case then the question of courtesy is easily disposed of. For besides the fact that it was not asked on that ground, it should also be remembered that though courtesy is a very excellent thing in its place, very useful and very effective too, yet we must regard wisdom, suitableness and safety in exercising it. It is a question what courtesy is due, and how far courtesy shall be carried towards a person who demands what he has no right to, and then because it is not granted leaves you in a huff, and tells you that he no longer asks the Lord's blessing upon you.

But again, the entering this protest in the Board would be an admission of the truth of its allegations, or would involve an obligation to answer it. We presume the Board did not admit the former and might not, for very good reasons, wish to oblige itself to do the other. It might not think it well to enter into an agreement with the members of its own Committee, which would certainly have been very singular, or it might wish the affair to drop; or, which is very probable, it may have thought the whole preceding so singular that it did not choose to embarass future operations by setting a questionable and perhaps dangerous precedent. However, we have no need of inventing reasons for the action of the managers. If we have showed that there was no right to demand it, that it never was asked for on the ground of courtesy, then I think we may safely leave it to the judgment of the Board how far, as a matter of courtesy, it should have been done.

The result of this whole protest matter was that the Board consented to accept it, which, in our view, considering the relation of the parties, was a condescension, and then voted, not that they might have liberty to withdraw it, but that it might go on file with important documents of the Society. The reader will judge how far this was treating it with sufficient respect, but for our part we do not see how the board could have done any better.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1858. JUSTUS.

* Report of the meeting in New-York *Observer* of Feb. 11.

Prostitution in Large Cities—Suggestions worth Thinking of.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Certain persons have, as you know, commenced a crusade against London prostitutes, and, if one of that abandoned sisterhood may presume to address you, grant me your attention.

The precept and example set me by parents, now, thank God, in their graves; the education likewise "thrown away" upon me, and my subsequent experience as a governess in a highly respectable family, were not necessary to the conviction that the class among which I may be numbered consists of outcasts whose undisguised pursuit is an offence to the laws of God and man.

I know that we are cut off from the moral, social and religious worlds. I am conscious that there is nothing in common between us and other women but sheer mortality. I am aware that we are beings whom men should shun and women must condemn. We need not be told of our ruin and degradation, because we never "fall" without being alive to the fact. A woman seduced may forgive her wrongs and outlive her sense of shame. Her conscience may harden and her very memory may sleep, but she never need be reminded of her real condition. It is impossible for her to forget what she is; society will not permit her to do so. I am speaking now of lost mortals like myself, and not of those whose sinful life Fortune seems to gild. Do not suppose, then, that I would attempt to defend what transpires nightly in the Haymarket, in Coventry-street, or wherever women of my caste congregate. I do not ask you to countenance anything of the kind. No, Sir, give "Vice its own image," and do your duty.

But, while you yourself refrain from going a step too far, pray give a warning word to others. It is one thing to put down a nuisance; it is another to persecute individuals. I will anticipate much that may fairly be said, and admit that if I live avowedly in defiance of those regulations which the community has established as indispensable to its well-being—("I waive the quantum o' the sin,' the body's pollution, and the soul's perdition; that is my private business, and, God help me! mine alone, I hope,)—if I parade my iniquitous trade so as to commit a public outrage, I must expect to be checked in such openly vicious courses, for I believe the liberty of the subject should end where injury to others begins. But pray tell those good gentlemen who are bent upon "putting us down," that theirs is not only a delicate, but a difficult undertaking, and they should be careful lest they have more to answer for than they dream of in their philosophy. One HORACE,—an authority whom you gentlemen quote,—has said, I believe:

"Let the wise man be considered as a fool, and the just man as unjust, if his rigorous adherence even to virtue herself carries him beyond the proper bounds."

I hope those worthy gentlemen are not attempting to cure an evil by driving it inwards. There is a scandalous eyesore and annoyance existing; remove it! But if those excellent men imagine that by clearing the thoroughfares of professed wretches like me they will advance one step in the cause of virtue they are gravely mistaken. Wives and daughters and sisters should be spared disgusting scenes of all kinds, and fathers and sons and brothers should be tempted as little as possible. I can yet admit that! But London is, for its size, the most moral town in Europe—perhaps the civilized world—and I once had a friend who could prove it. Leaving continental cities, with all their recognized and even legalized enormities, out of the question;—go, for example, to the quiet, orderly, religious and apparently sleeping village of Dolgelly, in North Wales, "where a seraph might dwell," and where you find all serene, and the number of bastard children on the parish books will astound you. The vice of London, Sir, is seen to float on its surface; let it pass as the weed on its way to the ocean. If it accumulate so as to become offensive, disperse it. If it otherwise annoy and cannot conveniently be avoided, deal with it accordingly. But have we not our uses? I believe and hope that I am a warning to every woman I meet. I fancy, too, that even men sometimes pause in their worst designs when they look upon me, or feel a pang should those designs have been accomplished. Do you think that when I have laughed boldly (as we never do when sober) in the face of a virtuous girl, and as much as to say, "See what one of our sex can come to!" my maniac conduct has not whispered, "Thank God, and take heed?" I have seen the half-starved milliner and humble orange-girl hurry past me with a shudder, and the poor servant, snatching a moment to gaze about her, go to her work rejoicing that "she has not come to that!" And then your sex. Heaven grant me patience that I may content myself with observing that no good man ever noticed me in the street, save with pity, indifference or contempt; and there is no seclusion which the vicious will not penetrate. As for temptation, in which shape is it the more dangerous, that of a notorious street walker, or a modest maiden geing on an errand? However numerous be the Maria Milwoods, depend upon it George Barnwells are scarce. Do you think I could not make myself understood without shocking the looker-on, or openly displaying my purpose? Can I not even add to my "snares" and "attractions" by disguising myself as a domestic young Quakeress, a dressmaker, or even lady—aye, and acting the part too? My reason for not resorting to those stratagems is that there is no necessity for so doing. Yet you, of course, but little know how many of us appear in those characters, and without exciting the slightest suspicion among the public in general. I know a designing and disreputable girl who has been passing herself off for a long time upon a city banker as a parson's wife; and another who pretends to have her "Sunday out," that she may walk abroad with a gentleman of Somerset-house; and serve them right! Then there are unfortunates who live in style; some appear in carriages, some on foot. Your sex may know them, but mine mistake them for decent women (I am still alluding to the professional courtezan). These are the pitfalls for the males of good families. But in respect to the more common of my class—not by any means the worst—now under censure, pray say a word in time, and before she be committed to the tender mercies of the police. He is not the man to "take her up tenderly." Consider, Sir, she is "one of Eve's family," as your mother was, and as your wife and daughter are!—aye, and as even your Queen is. She has no other claim to your forbearance.

> "Alas for the rarity
> Of Christian charity
> Under the sun!
> Oh, it is pitiful,
> Near a whole city full,
> Home has she none."

Appoint commissioners who are fitted for the office, intelligent, respectable, and responsible gentlemen, and make it worth their while to devote themselves entirely to the reduction of the scandal complained of. Empower these officials to have us taken up, and punished for riot or impropriety of any kind. But let not the "pelting officer," the ignorant constable of a few shillings a week, and it may be an unfeeling and un

Gen. Calhoun Overboard with the Fire-Eaters—A Refreshing Proclamation.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We lay before our readers to-day, the most extraordinary letter of President CALHOUN, published in the Washington *Union*. It is a marvellous proper specimen of political jugglery. Although Mr. CALHOUN has had the returns of the elections regularly made and sworn to by the managers, he does not give the certificates of election to the Legislature whilst in the Territory. No! he bundles them up in his trunk and goes to Washington with them. Senator DOUGLAS—who procured his appointment as Surveyor-General of Kansas, whose adherent he has ever been in the Territory, with whom he is now staying—on his first interview with him, produces another return, made from Kansas to him, in Washington. Upon this President CALHOUN pauses, ponders, and finally determines to send to Gov. DENVER to ascertain facts. DENVER, who, in spite of the denunciations of the Washington *Union*, proving that STANTON's new Legislature was utterly illegal and unconstitutional, because called together before its appointed period of official service, supported the proceedings of the Legislature and praised the patriotism of STANTON—DENVER, who delivered up arms to the Black Republican troops—who received returns of elections from the Black Republicans when both returns and elections were flagrantly against law—DENVER is referred to, to rectify returns, which are already in full accordance with all the requisitions of law. *What right has President Calhoun to go behind the regular returns of the managers of elections?* His office is merely ministerial; not judicial. It is the prerogative of the Legislature to purge the polls, and to judge of the returns. He assumes to do in Washington exactly what WALKER and STANTON did in Kansas with respect to the Oxford returns, and we presume for the self-same purpose and end. That purpose and end is to make the Legislature of Kansas Black Republican, and thereby satisfy and check Black Republican agitation against Northern Democracy, securing two Black-Republican Senators from Kansas. With such a result, of course, the Black Republicans cannot reasonably object to the admission of Kansas into the Union. With the immediate *practical* fruit of two Senators, and the power to alter the Constitution of Kansas as soon as they please, how can they make any political capital against the Democratic Party for admitting Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution?

When President CALHOUN failed to issue from Lecompton the writs of election to the Kansas Legislature, as duty required, and went to the reeking atmosphere of Washington to send them forth, any one might have foretold the result. Of course, all know that wisdom and patriotism are enthroned in Washington. Every one can see from his letter the wholesome and enlightening effect of the air on his moral constitution. Forthwith he has become conscientious and pure, even equalling WALKER and STANTON in his devotion to truth and justice, and in the holy patriotism which fills his soul. Kansas must be made a Free State; but he is by no means actuated in this great public issue, by the base though amiable, private motive of serving his friend DOUGLAS, or the more contemptible popular incentive of acquiring gratitude and claims in saving the Democratic Party from destruction. He seeks inexorable justice only. Yet it is a magnificent service he may render. He may preserve the unity of the Democratic Party North and South, with the succession in 1860. He may save the beloved Union. If these good things be accomplished in a way to make them utterly worthless—if, at the expense of his Pro-Slavery constituents' rights in Kansas, and to the serious detriment of the South—if, by building up the predominance of Northern power, yet to him the latter are insignificant considerations, unworthy of a thought. (He is a native of Boston.) Therefore, we find his conscience is troubled by new lights; *he yearns over the Delaware Crossings*, and DENVER is made his conscience-keeper in a matter foreign to his authority.

We now, for the first time, under this new phase of treachery, believe that Kansas will be lost to the South—so far as Washington is concerned. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe it will be lost. Although DOUGLAS and his Northern Democratic friends, and WISE and his cognate trimmers of the Southern wing, and CALHOUN and DENVER, and all personal and party appliances from either section in Washington, shall put forth all their strength to wrest her from the South, we say no! *Kansas will not be lost until the hardy people of Missouri, whose destiny is vitally at stake, fail to redeem ground yielded to the political intruders sent against them by Northern parties and associations—an invading host whose whole career has been turbulent, lawless and violent.*

Such are the enemies dispatched to her Western frontier, which the people of Missouri have to face, and the sooner the better. They have already, by invitation, crossed the line to rescue friends and relations from the foray of LANE. They unfortunately gave way before accomplishing their work against the lawless and bloody-minded rebels. *We trust that they will redeem the error and drive out their foes, and the relentless foes of the South, at the point of the bayonet.* We may be still only at the beginning of the Kansas struggle. Outside interference, internal falsehood, fraud, treachery and violence, however incited and abetted by political partizans or parties throughout the country, may all fail to make her a furious Abolition State. The people of the South may not ever be tricked with impunity, and with the expected result. There is a point beyond which her people will rely on themselves and their good right arms. This is the hope of the South in Kansas.

A Gross Attack upon the Character of Gov. Walker.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 24.

Having never had any confidence in the political integrity of ROBERT J. WALKER, the late Governor of Kansas, we are not surprised to hear that there are fears entertained, by those Democrats who oppose the Lecompton Constitution, that he has betrayed and abandoned them. The information we have obtained rests on no slight authority, but even without that, the recent perfect silence and reserve of Mr. WALKER on the subject of Kansas, are sufficient at least to excite suspicion. Gov. WISE continues firm and bold in his defiance of the Administration policy; DOUGLAS is not less so, and STANTON, the associate of WALKER, is making speeches in Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, and other places, in which the wrongs contemplated by the Administration are exposed in no mincing terms. Only WALKER, who had as much to do with raising the Kansas storm as any man in the country, has sunk into silence. We think we are able to give the causes of this mysterious disappearance of a distinguished politician from the public view.

A few weeks ago, just after the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting, a correspondent telegraphed to us from Washington that Governor WALKER had written to the President, declaring that the announcement of his intended presence at the meeting was wholly unauthorized. We could not credit the story and declined to publish the dispatch; but subsequent information gives to it a color of probability. We learn from most reliable authority that the leading actors in the Philadelphio Anti-Lecompton meeting believe that he was purposely absent from it, and that the letter from him, which was read at the meeting and published, *was, if not actually fabricated, modified here, in a way to make his excuse seem more plausible.* And yet, that meeting was got up at WALKER's urgent solicitation, and up to within a few days of the time fixed for it, he was anxious for it. But then he suddenly went to New-York, and although several letters were written to him, no answer could be obtained, and at last, at the meeting, the short note dated at Hoboken, at 4 P. M., on the same day, was produced and read. When the New-York meeting was held, he was absent. On the day appointed for the meeting in the New-York Academy of Music, which did not take place, he suddenly appeared in Philadelphia, and when the meeting at last took place at the Chinese Hall, he turned up in Washington City. He did not even send to the meeting a letter to explain his absence. He has been dodging anti-Lecomptonism in every possible way, and is now regarded as quite out of the reach of his late associates on that question, who have been relying on him as a leader, and quoting him as an authority. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is known to be in the secrets of the Administration, states in a recent letter that Governor WALKER will not for the future write any more letters or make any speeches on the subject of Kansas. *The abandonment of his late position seems to be complete. His late associates regard him as having completely betrayed them.*

These are the facts. Now for the reasons. It is given out, in quarters where Governor WALKER was lately in high favor, that he has "sold out" to the Administration, abandoned Kansas, and will, hereafter, devote himself to legal business and promoting the Southern Pacific Railroad project. From similar authority we learn that, while Governor WALKER was in Kansas he received a long, private letter from President BUCHANAN, repeatedly assuring him that he approved of his course in urging the submission of the Constitution to the people, and that his Administration would stand or fall on that ground. Governor WALKER, in his letter of resignation, declared that his course had been that directed by the President; but General CASS, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Governor WALKER did not answer General CASS' letter, but he said to have informed the President that he intended to answer it by publishing his private letter. This would have been a complete and overwhelming proof of the wrong done by the President. This private letter of Mr. BUCHANAN's to Governor WALKER has been seen by scores of persons; but, notwithstanding the importance of making it public, it is now positively stated that it will never be shown again, and will never be published; nay, that it is in hands that will keep it so as to prevent its rising up in condemnation of the President. *Governor Walker is never again to appear as a witness on this Kansas subject.* Tongue and pen, both lately active, are to remain alike idle, and the Anti-Lecomptonites are to do without him.

From the same well-informed source that has furnished us the facts above stated we learn the reason for the remarkable change that has taken place in Governor WALKER's opinions and course. A case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in which the United States are plaintiffs in error, and one FOSSATT is defendant in error. The amount involved is two or three millions of dollars—a valuable quicksilver mine in California being connected with the case. Governor WALKER, who is [illegible] all this time, claims to be interested in [illegible] the amount of about two hundred thousand [illegible] It is now said that *the Government will appeal in the case*, and thus the decision of [illegible] States District Court of California, [illegible]ssar and others, will be affirmed. Indeed, [illegible] Wednesday, when the case was called up for argument, Attorney-General BLACK did not appear. It was adjourned until Thursday, when we are informed that Attorney-General BLACK came into Court, and saying that he did not intend to argue the case, expressed his willingness that it should be argued instead by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who only represented certain private interests. The Court was astonished at such an unprecedented proceeding; but some of the Judges were disposed to let it pass, until Judge WAYNE openly condemned it, and reminded the Attorney-General that he was bound to represent the Government, and the would not, except for incompetency in the officer, consent to hear any one else. The case then went over, and will probably be called up in the course of this week. *In this case is to be found the explanatin of Governor Walker's late singular conduct.* The decision in the United States *vs.* Fossatt is to reward, and to explain why he has never answered General Cass' letter, why he has not produced the President's letter, why he refused to go to the Philadelphia and New-York meetings, why he has been struck dumb in his powers of speech on the Kansas question, and why he will let the bill to admit Kansas as a Slave State become a law, without uttering another whisper in opposition.

Gen. Calhoun's Operations a Little too Much for some of his own Party.

From the St. Louis Republican (Pro-Slavery.)

ATCHISON, Thursday, K. T., Feb. 4.

In relation to the Lecompton Constitution, you may rest assured that a majority of the Free-State men in the Territory are now willing to see Kansas admitted as a State under that instrument, either with or without Slavery; provided, the first and any subsequent Legislature shall have the power of calling a new Convention to alter or amend it. I have conversed with many of their most intelligent men on the subject, and they now think this the most certain plan of getting rid of the public disturbers. The State once organized, very soon the good men of all parties will unite to put an end to the Lanelites, Danites, &c.

The reports which have been circulated in regard to the result of the election on the 4th ult., have created some distrust, and dissatisfaction in the ranks of both parties, and without intending to impute anything improper to Gen. CALHOUN, *I must say the matter has been managed awkwardly, and given our enemies an opportunity of manufacturing some capital.* The returns of the election had to be made to Gen. C., and he invited the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives to be present at the opening of the returns. They attended, and they published the success of the Free-State ticket.

Gen. C. published nothing, but very soon those claiming to be his friends publish the election of the Democratic ticket, and ever since we have had it first one way and then the other, without hearing anything from Gen. CALHOUN, and he has left for Washington without making the result public.

All this is seized upon by designing men of the Free-State Party, and paraded about as evidence of trickery and fraud, and *many of the Democrats are dissatisfied and think the matter ought to have been made public.*

Honest men of all parties want a fair game played, and don't like too much secrecy and mystery about political matters. I very much regret that the General did not publish the result before he left, as the omission will prejudice him and us, when I feel well satisfied that he intended no wrong to any one—Constitution or no Constitution—Election Returns or no Election Returns—State or Territory—Nigger or no Nigger; we of Atchison, are too busy building railroads and hotels, grading streets and making farms—in a word, we are too much engaged in building up our town and improving our county, to let worthless demagogues make tools of us to accomplish their political tricks.

Anti-Lecompton Movement at Washington.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic delegation to the House from Pennsylvania had a meeting last evening. There was a large attendance. After much consultation on both sides, they adjourned without concluding definitely on any point. A number of the Lecompton men admitted that they demanded something more than a mere Congressional declaration that the people of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, should have the right to change that instrument of State government any time they pleased before the year 1864. It remains to be seen whether, with all their doubts on this point, they will vote for Lecompton without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*, in which way it is intended to force it to its passage.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, chairman of the Investigating Committee, is instructed only to inquire whether any documents are obtainable at the Departments which have a bearing on the matter before that Committee, but he is not to get whatever documents there may be for a prosecution of the investigation immediately; he is only to make inquiry, to report what he may learn to the Committee at its next session, a week hence.

Gossip About the English Royal Marriage.

From the Dublin Express.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The drawing-room had a wet day last Saturday, but the brilliancy of the assembly indoors compensated for any fogginess outside. The Princess FREDERICK looks remarkably well, I hear. I can vouch for her good looks the previous evening at the opera. That was the gayest night Her Majesty's Theatre had seen for many years. The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers and true-lovers' knots of blue silk, while the Royal box, thrown out over the stalls, was gorgeous with crimson and blue velvet, and royal arms, &c. The Queen entered the house punctually at 7½ o'clock, and was accompanied by Prince ALBERT, and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia. It is needless to say they were enthusiastically received. The house rose at them, the men cheered, and the ladies waived their handkerchiefs, and then the curtain rose, and "God save the Queen" was sung with stentorian force.

On this occasion both the Princess FREDERICK and her husband frankly acknowledged the acclamations of the audience. Last week the Prince was unmistakably shy, and was literally pulled forward by the then Princess Royal. He looks a frank, well-made, handsome man—nothing of the German type about him—more, I should say of the Scandinavian type; light hair and blue eyes, and a good nose and mouth. His portraits do him but scant justice. The Princess has her mother's forehead and mouth, the lips of the latter a little more pouting, and the nose an exaggeration of the Queen's—not in length, but in breadth and *retrousseness*. It is at once the most impudently bewitching nose to be beheld in woman. Of her own personal charms the Princess holds but a very poor opinion. Just before starting for the wedding last Monday, her portrait was photographed by order of the Queen. If ever a young girl looks well it is in her wedding dress. The Queen approved highly of the portrait, but the Princess, looking over her mother's shoulder, said, "Ah well, I dare say it is very like, but you can never make anything else of me than a white nigger." I am assured by a bystander that these were the very words used.

At the marriage she displayed none of that emotion so feelingly described by the *Times* correspondent; on the contrary, the emotion was altogether upon the part of her mother, her sister, the Princess ALICE, and the bridesmaids, who had been her friends from childhood. She was perfectly collected as she walked up the aisle, and, turning to one of her bridesmaids, who accidentally trod on her veil, said: "C., my dear C., do not tread upon my lace; I do not like my lace trodden upon." On the morning of the marriage the Palace was in as great confusion as any private house upon such occasions. Her departure to-morrow will be signalised by great rejoicings at Gravesend.

A COSTLY BANQUET.—At a certain banquet lately given by a certain illustrious member of the Imperial family, the extravagance of the dishes is said to have called down reprimand from certain high quarters. One single dish, of novel invention, called Salade Russe, is reported to have cost the exorbitant sum of 5,000 francs, being composed of *coulis* of every kind of fish and game, wherein were mixed plovers' eggs.

NENA'S TREASURES.—The *Hurkaru* mentions, on the authority of a private letter from Cawnpore, dated Dec. 17, that a great discovery had been made by our troops there. It appears that NENA SAHIB, before taking to flight, threw all his treasures and jewels into two or three wells. Some budmashes having been discovered very busy about the place, the localities were examined, and the concealed riches discovered.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE IN HER COFFIN.—At the funeral of the Queen of Oude, a diadem was placed on her brow, a necklace of lapis lazuli round her neck, and circlets of amber round her arms and legs. A number of amulets were also attached to the covering in which the body was enveloped. The coffin was of rather singular form, as it was made to receive the body in a sitting posture. It was entirely lined with wadding covered over with silk.

Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Becausie t is always in fun. Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet? Because it is always in trouble and difficulty.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—It must have belonged originally to an omnibus—for it is continually "taking up" and "putting down" people. —*Punch.*

"Mr. D——, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game, it won't be done," said the tailor.

Good wives, like filberts, will remain good for a long time. It all depends upon the care you take of them, and how you husband them.—*Punch.*

The trial of Tuckerman, the mail-robber, was to have taken place at New-Haven on Tuesday, but was postponed to the first Tuesday of March.

Dartmouth College is nearly deserted in the Winter, because the students are away engaged in school-teaching.

A meteor was observed on the 12th inst. in Beaver County, Penn. It bursted with a loud report,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 31, 61, 96, 112, 123, 216, 247, 429, 474, 475, 476, 346, 365, 445, 433. *Part II.*—Nos. 271, 281, 287, 311, 314, 324, 376, 381 to 384, 421, 423, 426, 429.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 263, 288, 272, 418, 143, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 575, 577, 513, 486, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 547, 449, 495, 855, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 145, 150, 151, 152, 105, 135, 153, 142, 143, 155, 108, 111, 132, 110½, 141, 144, 104, 146, 148, 126, 127.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 441, 528, 688, 1356, 1448, 1470, 1512, 1620, 1805, 1813, 1816, 1827, 1917, 1984, 2019, 2109, 2194, 2204, 2212, 2232, 2232½, 2261, 2264, 2304, 2305, 2418, 2425, 2426, 2476, 2580, 2591, 2620, 2689, 2731, 2733, 2770, 2786, 2793, 2796, 2797, 2811, 2818, 2821, 2836, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2861, 2898, 2904, 2915.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 14, 27, 45, 16, 17, 19, 26, 37, 39, 40½, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56.

Jobson Again—The Contempt Case.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS—FEB. 25.

This morning at 9½ o'clock, Mr. CLINTON, as counsel for Mr. F. L. Seely, appeared before Judge DAVIES to show cause why his client should not be deprived of his license as a practicing lawyer of the Supreme Court, nor subjected to any other penalty for the alleged contempt charged on him and Mr. David Wemyss Jobson, conjointly, by Mr. John N. Whiting, the Referee before whom was sent the case of Jobson *vs.* Harvey, the assignee of Griffin. Judge DAVIES, having an unfinished motion before him, declared his inability to take up any new matter, and suggested to Mr. Whiting that he should bring the complaint before Judge SUTHERLAND.

To him, accordingly, the parties repaired.

Mr. Whiting, the referee, informed the Judge of the object of their appearance. He declared that he had discharged all his duties in the matter, and hoped the Court would provide otherwise for the conclusion of the reference. In regard to the charge against Messrs. Seely and Jobson for contempt, he suggested that the taking of testimony thereon be referred to Judge Edmonds.

Mr. Clinton said he would not object to such an appointment, and coincided in the propriety of sending the matter to a referee.

Mr. Whiting further observed, that apprehensions of a difficulty such as had actually occurred before him had been produced in his mind by certain facts which he need not specify, and he had been led to believe that a premeditated disturbance would be attempted. For this reason he had secured the attendance, at his office, on the day on which this contempt was committed, of several policemen in citizens' dress, who aided in suppressing the difficulty. And for this reason, also, he had requested the Court, in his complaint, to deprive Mr. Seely of his license as a lawyer of this Court. Subsequent inquiries, however, had convinced him that those apprehensions were unfounded, and he would, therefore, beg leave to withdraw from the complaint that portion of it which asked the Court to cancel Mr. Seely's license.

Leave being so granted, the complaint was amended accordingly.

Mr. Jobson, who was present, addressed the Judge, and said that Judge Schermerhorn, his lawyer, had been engaged for several days, in the Superior Court, and he (Jobson) wished that no action should be taken on this matter until Mr. Schermerhorn could find leisure to attend. He wished it to be understood that he himself, was not a lawyer, but simply a man of science and literature. To be sure, a foolish old woman had been brought forward to swear that he was a London attorney, but the fact was not so.

The Judge advised Mr. Jobson that the course suggested by the referee was a proper one.

Mr. Jobson expressed his willingness to abide by whatever course the Judge should consider best.

The Judge directed Mr. Clinton to draw the order, and the parties withdrew.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Duncan et al. vs. *McGregor.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Wm. Averisch vs. *Isabella Averisch.*—Reference ordered to B. Leffingwell.

John Gould et al. vs. *Christopher C. Potter et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Albert C. Catlin vs. *Calvin O. Billings.*—Motion granted, without cost to either party.

Wm. Brophy vs. *Geo. F. Burgess.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Susan Arthur vs. *Jacob F. Arthur.*—Report of referee confirmed and divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE JOBSON LIBEL SUIT.

Jobson vs. *Raymond et al.*—Yesterday the defendant's attorneys obtained an order for an extension of time to answer, in order that they may send to London to make inquiries as to the character and employments of the plaintiff while he was residing there.

SUPERIOR COURT—Feb. 25.

Before Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Henry B. Greenwood vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was an action brought to recover $5,000, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in falling over a block of granite used as a dentist's stepping-stone, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, in December, 1855. It appeared that the plaintiff was returning from church, in company with his family, on the evening in question; that the stone was about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot wide, and stood back about a foot from the curb-stone; that the night was dark and cloudy, and the plaintiff accidentally tripped over the said stone, and received such severe injuries that he has been unable to transact any business since that time, and is incapacitated from transacting business for life.

The defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds: 1st. That no notice of the existence of the stone had been brought home to the defendants. 2d. That the placing of such an obstruction on the sidewalk was in violation of the Corporation ordinance, for which the defendants were not liable. 3d. That for injuries resulting from obstructions placed in the streets by citizens the Corporation are not liable. The Justice said that he had very grave doubts as to the liability of the Corporation, but finally determined to take a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court as to such liability. The Jury rendered a verdict for $3,000. Messrs. Dean and Stoutenburg for plaintiff, and Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 25.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

There were 33 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 10 bail cases on the calendar,—45 altogether. Most of the offenses complained of were committed on Washington's birth-day. There were more convictions than usual. The Court-room was by no means to warm for comfort. It's bad ventilationis a matter of history.

Charles Harvey was arraigned on a charge of stealing three undergarments from Mary Toxler's clothes line, at No. 21 Essex-street, (Feb. 23.) He was arrested by an officer who caught him coming out of the yard with the clothes. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Harvey? *Prisoner*—I was coming out of the yard when the officer came along. *Judge Osborn*—Where did you get the clothes from? *Prisoner*—I didn't have 'em, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! the officer says you had. Find you guilty and send you up for three months.

James Wilson and Charles Berry, both colored, had stolen $13 worth of jewelry from Rufus Wright. *Clerk*—They plead guilty. *Judge Osborn*—You've no excuse to offer, eh? *Clerk*—The lightest one says he was out of work. *Judge Osborn*—Let's have some distinction between them. (To prisoner)—What's your name? *Prisoner*—Wilson, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You've been here before. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months and the other one for three months.

Benjamin Taylor and John Warren (both colored) had committed an assault and battery on Francis Demson, (colored,) at No. 150 Worth-street. The complainant gave his testimony. *Judge Osborn*—He says these men broke into his room, and he found his trunk broken open. He went and jumped on to his trunk, and then they assaulted him. *Counsel*—Warren did not touch him. *To witness*—Did Warren strike you? *Witness*—Taylor struck me; the other did'nt. *Judge Osborn*—No, he did'nt, that's a fact. Discharge Mr. No. 1. Give the other one three months.

Kate Burke stole (Feb. 23) a piece of mouselin de laine worth $3 from Frederick H. Fanning, No. 255 Chrystie-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, she's an old offender—been here eight or nine times before. What have you got to say, Kate? She denied the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think you've been here so often it's best to put you out of the way. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, —— *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary six months.

William Johnson and his wife Mary Jane lived unhappily together at No. 222 First-avenue. He gave her a beating, Feb. 13. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. What did he do to you? *Witness*—He bate me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. He's always getting drunk and bating me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—[To prisoner]—Find you guilty of this outrage on your wife, and—you've been here before it seems—Penitentiary six months.

Alexander Thompson was another woman-beater. He celebrated Washington's birth-day by giving Sarah Anderson a black eye at No. 12 Dover-street. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—She was drunk, Sir; she'd been drinking all day. *Judge Osborn*—But she says you habitually doing this. Call the witness. Now we'll see if he lies. *Clerk*—She's got a bad eye. *Judge Osborn*—An awful eye—More witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—What do you call a dying? *Prisoner*—I'm a boatman, Sir, from Staten Island. *Judge Osborn*—There's no doubt you struck her. *Prisoner*—I never did it, Judge. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—Excuse me for interfering, Judge, but this woman is a low-looking woman and he's a decent-looking man. *Judge Osborn*—What was he doing in Dover-street? *Officer*—Judge, that man's given me more trouble than any other in the Fourth Ward. I've had the honor of arresting him several times. *Prisoner*—I never had any difficulty with you or any other officer. *Judge Osborn*—What were you laying about Dover-street for? *Prisoner*—My boat lies at the foot of Dover-street; I was going to Staten Island.—The Judges put their heads together. *Judge Osborn*—Stand there and deny it—lie about it. We find him guilty and fine him $25.

Emory Middleton (colored) was fined $10 for an assault and battery on Ann Hill, (colored.)

John Thompson pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing three silk dresses from Charlotte Levy, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Powers, for assaulting and beating Officer John M. Bennett, of the First Precinct Police, when the latter attempted to prevent him from beating his (Powers') wife, was sent up for six months.

Catharine Baxter was accused by Nicolo Procello, an Italian, of committing an assault and battery on him at No. 132 Worth-street. She sobbed loudly, and exhibited injuries which she said she had received from him. *Counsel*—I don't volunteer often, your Honor, but I'd like to ask a question. *Judge Osborn*—Wait till we get done. *Judge Steers*—Don't get excited. *Counsel*—No, I don't get excited very easy.—Witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appeared that the complainant had beaten the prisoner badly with a club. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge her. *Judge Steers*—Go on, Mary.—Catharine made a courtesy and her exit.

Matthew Hare was arraigned on the complaint of Matthew Waters, who charged him with assaulting and beating him, Feb. 22, at No. 63 Park-street, a lodging house. After the witnesses for the prosecution had testified, a colored man of singular appearance was observed making his way to the witness-stand. He was a small man but stood very erect, and wore shabby brown clothes, nearly of the same color as his face. His hair was divided into separate locks, some of which were matted close to his head, while others bristled upon end, presenting the appearance of a field of corn that has been visited by a severe tempest. Considerable merriment was excited among the spectators as he mounted the stand and placed his hand with resonant emphasis upon the Bible. He was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you know about this? *Witness*—Well, Sir, I'll tell you what I know, Sir. This man keeps a lodging house, and I lodges with him, and I was in bed when this 'ere man came to the house. He never struck him, Judge; no, Sir, he never struck him no more 'n you got that pen in your hand, and, Sir, there was a Dutchman, a short Dutchman, that struck him, and, Sir, they had a grudge agin' this man and made a charge against him. *Counsel*—I think he seems to tell the truth, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Fine him $5—The prisoner began to laugh. "I haven't got it," said he, and started to go. The officers, however, took him into prison, where, unless the money is paid, he will be detained five days.

Owen Brannan was brought to the bar. Ann Smith, of No. 270 Third-avenue, had a long story to tell about his abuse to her. Officer Beck had arrested him for committing an assault and battery on her (Feb. 19.) *Witness*—A man pulled him off from me, and only for that he'd 'ave kilt me intirely, and when I came over from Ireland— *Judge Osborn*—Well, no matter about that. *Judge Steers*—That'll do. *Counsel*—(Coaxingly)—Well, you're willing to let him off this time, ain't you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't think we ought to let him off. Fine him $10.

John D. McGregor, chief clerk in the Corporation Attorney's office, was charged with assaulting and beating Joseph Herson, lawyer, No. 116 William-street, without provocation Feb. 4. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with Mr. McGregor? *Judge Steers*—Fine him $5. *Judge Osborn*—Whatever you say. *Judge Steers*—One witness swears that the complainant kicked McGregor. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say? Mark it down. *Judge Steers*—Well, I go for acquitting him entirely. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, I can't agree to that. —The Judges consulted together. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I should be in favor of finding the defendant guilty, but the Judge thinks the evidence isn't sufficient. As we can't agree we'll have to acquit him.

William Jones and Margaret Jones were charged with an assault and battery on Maria McKanna, committed last Sunday, at No. 77 Goerck-street. "I forgive 'em all," said the complainant, coming up to the stand. "Forgive 'em all, eh? Good," said Judge OSBORN. "She looks as if she was some in a fight, too," remarked Judge STEERS. The prisoners were discharged.

Timothy Kirby and Stephen Lynch were charged with assaulting and beating Michael Higgins. They were acquitted.

NASSAU WATER WORKS.—The contractors for these works, having had the benefit of an extraordinarily mild Winter, have so far improved the opportunity that the work on the entire contract is in a great state of forwardness, and is in advance of the time allotted. The engines are alone behindhand, but these will be in readiness as soon as wanted. The contractors now are fully confident that they will be enabled to have everything complete and in readiness to admit the water into the reservoir about the 1st of June, and into the city by the 1st of July.

A young man named George Hall has been arrested in Boston on complaint of Deputy Chief Ham, for stealing from the premises of the New-England Bank Note Company, in July, 500 unsigned bank notes of the value of $50. Mr. Ham stated to the Court that the defendant was arrested in New-York a few days since by officers of that City, with one of the stolen notes of the denomination of $1,000 in his possession, and that since the larceny that note has been signed by some unauthorized hand. From what the defendant himself had stated, unsigned bills of various denominations, from $1 to $1,000 each, the aggregate being at least $50,000, were stolen.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 66 bbls. Ashes; 1,580 bbls. Flour; 3,197 bushels Corn; 37 bags Barley; 720 bags Malt; 1,220 bags Oats; 630 pkgs. Provisions, and 180 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pots, $6@$6 12½; Pearls, $6 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to day of 22 tcs. and 600 bags Jamaica on terms not disclosed, and 650 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c., Rio at 9½c.@10c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9¾c.@9¾c.

COTTON—The demand has improved, and prices have slightly advanced. Sales transpired, to-day, of about 3,500 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12¼c. for Upland, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb., with some lots in *transitu* at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Feb. 18.

Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1857, bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,041,148
Total	1,048,967
Exported to date	656,893
Stock on hand not cleared, Feb. 18, 1858 bales	392,074

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more regular, and more satisfactory, especially from country dealers, during the past week, and prices of most kinds of staple goods have been pretty well maintained, while Cotton fabrics have favored factors. The *Independent* says: "The near-by trade will be relied on chiefly this season—exclusively by many who previously gave large credits West and Southwest. There is a disposition to confine sales more within easy reach of collections, and to districts which have suffered least in the late troubles, proportionally to their population. This is notoriously the case with this State. Parties who have made their old Winter stock serve them during the past season will be better prepared to renew their Summer purchases. The sales of men's Summer goods have been comparatively large. Foreign goods in desirable styles are in better demand. Rich silks are hardly to be found—the entire importation have been sold. New styles of Spring ribbons are also scarce and high. In the ensuing month the purchases made, on a credit of eight months, in July last (made before any trouble was foreseen,) will fall due; and the six months' renewals of paper, which ought to have been paid in September, will also mature; but these together will not make the money market so active as usual, as the subsequent month's business was cut short altogether. Some few failures are occurring, but the greater abundance of money will aid all solvent houses easily through with their payments."

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and firm, while other kinds are quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand is not active, being mainly for home use. The export inquiry is very tame. Sales 7,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Double Extra do. do.	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at former prices. Sales 400 bbls. superfine to good extra, at $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions [illegible] 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 for new mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and [illegible] at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is active and nominal. Corn is less abundant, and in fair demand at steady prices. Sales 20,000 bushels new crop, at 65c.@66c. for yellow Southern; and 66c @71c. for inferior to choice white Southern ₱ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 1,000 bushels Rye, at 68c.@70c. for Jersey, and 72c. for prime Northern; and 2,500 bushels common to fair State Barley at 65c.@69c ₱ bushel. In Albany, yesterday, Barley was pretty freely purchased. A correspondent says about 10,000 bushels were taken during Tuesday evening and Wednesday forenoon, at from 65c.@73½c. for common to good, chiefly four-rowed, ₱ bushel; Barley Malt 80c.@85c. in large, and 65c.@ 90c. in small lots, ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and steady at 42c.@47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 36c.@ 40c. for Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@ 30c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, during last week.

Flour, bbls	8,107	Barley, bushels	13,554
Wheat, bushels	103,685	Oats, bushels	3,847
Corn, bushels	11,587		

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Feb. 22.

Flour, bbls	38,537	Rye, bush	2,438
Wheat, bush	1,071,337	Barley, bush	41,860
Corn, bush	4,557	Oats, bush	59,880

The following are present rates of freight by railroad from Chicago to eastern points, on the articles named:

	To Buffalo.	New-York.	Phil. or Balt.	Boston.
Flour ₱ bbl	75c.	$1 55	$1 50	$1 65
Grain ₱ 100 lbs	40c.	80	75	90
Pork and Beef	40c.	80	80	90
Dressed Hogs	70c.	1 50	1 45	1 60

Shippers have not yet begun to talk of shipping freights by Lake.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Hol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—GULLIVER—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JACK'S THE LAD—MAGIC HANDS—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SARAH THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MACBETH—LAFITTE—THE BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WARPATH—Afternoon—THE SCARLET LETTER.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail wid Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 2
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana..Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall.....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America*, now in her thirteenth day, had not been seen at Halifax at a late hour last night.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a series of resolutions calling for information relative to the condition of the Navy for many years past, and also relative to captures of vessels and prize-money during the last war. A letter was presented from Gen. SHIELDS, Senator elect from Minnesota, asking to be allowed to take his seat. A debate arose as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and the matter was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army bill then came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Several substitutes and amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally the bill, amended on motion of Mr. PUGH, so as to authorize the President to accept the services of 3,000 volunteers, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged, was reported to the Senate, and rejected by 18 Ayes to 35 Noes. An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House Mr. QUITMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier, and authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. The Matteson expulsion case came up, and after a long debate, the House voted to refer the matter to a Select Committee, by a vote of 93 against 87.

The most important matter before the State Senate yesterday was the presentation of the reports of the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill for the repeal of the act erecting the Metropolitan Police District. We give the majority report in favor of the repeal elsewhere in full. A petition was presented from the New-York Bar asking for the reduction of Sheriff's fees, accompanied by a bill for regulating the fees in the Courts of Record. Nothing of special importance was done in the Assembly.

The Kansas election frauds, it seems, were not confined to Delaware Crossings. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Territorial Legislature, has ascertained that the poll-book of *Shawnee, also*, was taken over into Westport, and 300 names added to the list in that place. General CALHOUN, if he was sincere in the declaration of his purpose to act fairly and honestly in the matter, will be obliged to revise the returns from nearly every part of the Territory. This Investigating Committee was appointed by the Territorial Legislature, in which the rejection of the Oxford County returns by Messrs. WALKER and STANTON gave the Free-State men a majority. It has no legal authority to decide who are and who are not legal members of the State Legislature, but it can and does expose to the public the frauds by which the elections in nearly every part of the Territory seem to have been distinguished.

Horrible developments are expected to be brought to light with reference to the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis. Yesterday a man named CHARLES L. TAYLOR, otherwise known as SANDERS, was arrested for *setting fire to the hotel, after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates.* The landlord, Dr. STRADER, and CHARLES WALDROP, a watchman, have also been arrested, though the nature of the charges against them is not stated in the telegraph dispatch. The examination of the arrested persons will take place today.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we receive later advices from Mexico. Little political change seems to have occurred, though the opposition to ZULOAGA was very decided in some quarters. The whole State of Yucatan was united against him, and it was reported that Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8,500 men and 40 pieces of artillery to oppose him. The troubles in Campeachy have been settled.

Advices have been received from Camp Scott, the headquarters of the Utah Army, to Jan. 5, by the arrival of Mr. HOOKADAY, U. S. Attorney at St. Louis. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild. The most important item of intelligence is to the effect that the U. S. District Court had indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL, and others of the Mormon leaders, for high treason.

Mayor TIEMANN yesterday signed the resolution passed by a Democratic majority of both Boards of the Common Council, empowering the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and restore the old Municipal Police system of appointments by the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder. The resolution was at once placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel who is to prepare the memorial forthwith.

The Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen met again, yesterday, for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the Third-avenue regulating case. That the figures, in the Surveyor's account of the quantities of work done, had been altered (as shown at the previous meeting) did not admit of a doubt; but the efforts of the Committee to fix the custody of the document upon any particular individual, after it left his hands, were unavailing. We understand that it is the intention of the Committee to report the frauds they have discovered, and their amounts, with the names of the persons connected with the various contracts, and such other facts as they have received, and recommend a reference of the whole to the Corporation Counsel.

PAUL HERNANDEZ, a Spaniard, keeping a low eating-house and groggery in the basement of No. 83 West Broadway, yesterday morning shot his wife in the neck with a pistol, and from the effects of the wounds she afterwards expired. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and from the evidence it appeared that HERNANDEZ had frequently quarreled with his wife, and was jealous of her. They had been married only four months. The Jury found that deceased came to her death from a pistol-shot wound, the pistol having been fired off by her husband. The accused was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

J. FREDERICK BUDENKOFF, the Constable of the Tenth Ward, who some two weeks ago shot JAS. P. DUYCKINCK at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of murder preferred against him. He declares that he was rendered unconscious by the beating he received, and has no recollection of having fired a pistol.

F. A. CONKLING, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, "On the Financial Revulsion, and its Relation to the Jobbing Interests of the City."

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull and heavy for Flour, the available supply of which exceeded the requirements of buyers. Corn was salable and firm. Other kinds of grain were lightly dealt in. An active demand prevailed for Cotton, which advanced a shade, and for Rice, which was very firm. Groceries were quiet, at about previous figures. A livelier inquiry existed for Provisions, which exhibited more firmness. Freights continued depressed.

The United States Court of Claims and Its Suitors.

The Court of Claims is a tribunal, theoretically, of high character and dignity. Its office is to adjudicate upon established legal principles, within the limits of a well-defined jurisdiction, the claims of individuals against the Government. Practically, it is made a commission of Clerks, with no authority and no respect whatever. It is treated as a mere sifter for Congress of difficult and dusty cases.

In running our eye over the proceedings of the House of Representatives, a few days since, we were surprised to meet with some fifty cases or upwards, in which that body had given effect to the judgments of the Court of Claims without debate. We were pleased with so favorable an indication. It seemed as if the Court were in the way of realizing the objects for which it was created. But on examination it turned out that the reports were all *against the claimants*. Such judgments the House generally adopts without discussion. It is taken for granted, that the Court decides righteously, according to the law and the facts, if it decides in favor of the United States; but not otherwise. If it decides against the United States, the Court is treated with contumely.

Take an instance from the proceedings of Friday in the Senate. The Committee of Claims reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay JOHN ERICSSON a sum of money in full for his services in planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the United States steamer *Princeton*. The Senate report was originally made by Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, a man of integrity and fairness, but always exceedingly vigilant and scrupulous in examining claims upon the Government. It set forth that the Court was "unanimous" in the opinion that the sum stated was due to Capt. ERICSSON, and that the Committee concurred with the Court. Here mark how the "unanimous" opinion of the Court was formed. First the petition was tested on a general demurrer of the Government solicitor, Mr. BLAIR, on an argument which occupied the Court perhaps a couple of days, during which all the legal questions that could arise on the petition were thoroughly discussed. Taking due time to examine these questions and the authorities bearing on them, the Court decided unanimously that they had jurisdiction, and that the facts stated if true entitled the petitioner to relief. Testimony was taken. Mr. BLAIR was again heard on the questions of fact. The Court again took time to advise together, and came to the *unanimous* opinion that the facts alleged were proved, and adjudged accordingly. And this unanimous opinion was the joint opinion of Judge GILCHRIST, formerly Chief-Justice of New-Hampshire, a gentleman of the most thorough legal training, and of a mind so eminently judicial that the profession throughout New-England recommended him as the successor of Mr. Justice CURTIS on the bench of the Supreme Court;—of Judge SCARBURGH, a strict constructionist of the Virginia school of lawyers, who had been highly distinguished in his State, both as a judge and a professor of law:—and of Judge BLACKFORD an acute, safe, and pains-taking judge, who apparently considers himself appointed to administer a special statute jurisdiction for the protection of the Treasury, and never decides in favor of a petitioner, if he can by any legal possibility avoid it. Such is the constitution of the Court, which gave a *unanimous* opinion in favor of Capt. ERICSSON, in which *two* Committees of the Senate have now concurred.

One might imagine that a judgment so sustained, few men would venture to assail without good reason. But there are some persons who not only know a little more than anybody else, but are unhappy unless they can impart their superior intelligence. When the Committee reported Capt. ERICSSON's bill, and the opinion of the Court by Judge SCARBURGH was read, at the request of Mr. PUGH, instead of thinking it not unlikely that the Court might have imbibed a little law in the course of the twenty years' judicial service of its members—and that they might be as competent as a petit jury to pass upon the facts in an ordinary action of assumpsit, Mr. STUART arrogantly announced that, "if he understood the case correctly, from the reading of the opinion of the Court," it seemed to him that "*the Senate ought to reject the bill as unanimously as the Court have reported it.*" Now, would not it have been quite as modest in Mr. STUART to suppose it possible that he might not have understood the case correctly, as to assume that a Court, with all the facts before them, and on a full investigation, after hearing counsel, should have committed such gross blunders in law as he attributes to them? The Clerks of the Senate always read with rapidity, and not always with distinctness. There is generally something on the floor, or in the galleries, to distract the attention of Senators, on a private-bill day. Honorable gentlemen are not uniformly acute of hearing. Hence it would have been a wise precaution for Mr. STUART to have been sure he was right, before he went ahead; without needing to shield himself against the consequences of a misstatement by the potent mediation of an "if." When men know nothing about a case it is always safe to say nothing.

On comparing Mr. STUART's remarks with the report of the Committee, in the same paper, we find that he *has* misunderstood every material averment of fact, and every material proposition of law to be found in the opinion of the Court. He talked through some half a column, in which everything that was true was not worth contradicting, and everything that was worth contradicting was not true. And it is to such *extempore* censure as this of the Senator from Michigan, that the deliberate opinions of the Court of Claims are to be subjected, with the sweeping and scornful assertion that their bills ought to be unanimously rejected! Ignorant of the facts, ignorant of the law,—or, what is worse, reckless and indifferent, as to both, Mr. STUART has damaged himself, we apprehend, more than the Court, by his inconsiderate attack upon them. "This man" too, of whom he speaks so sneeringly, and whose rights, judicially vindicated, he would trample on with such impatient contempt of judicial authority—"this individual" is but a type of a whole class of "individuals," who have looked with hope to the establishment of a tribunal where impartial justice might be administered between the Government and the citizen, and where men could assert their rights *like* men, without being reduced to the disgraceful necessity of flattering, and coaxing, and dining, and wining, and beseeching, and explaining to members of Congress, and hanging on to their coat-tails or button-holes for a chance to be heard. But if such a course is to be pursued, as this of Mr. STUART, and Senators or Members of the House will persist in attacking the unanimous opinions of the Court, upon such loose suggestions as may occur to them in the hurried reading of a report—the Court is merely a contrivance for delaying, not for expediting justice. The people have gained nothing by its establishment. The Court is to them, what the den of the sick lion was to its visitors; with liberal invitations to enter, but no steps pointing outwards. They get in, but they leave their bones there.

Excess of Party Malignity.

If our readers would like to see some striking illustrations of the extent to which the partisan ultraism of the day goes in exacting service of its adherents, we refer them to two articles which we copy this morning from the Charleston *Mercury* and the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. The first denounces Gen. CALHOUN for having betrayed the South, and the last vilifies Gov. WALKER for having deserted the North, in Kansas!

Gen. CALHOUN, as the public is pretty well aware, was the chief artificer of the Lecompton Constitution, and has contrived, by skillful counting, to keep the Pro-Slavery minority in possession of the Government of Kansas up to the present time. But he has had the temerity to say that if it can be proved that the Delaware Crossing returns were fictitious, he will throw them out;—whereupon the Charlesten *Mercury* declares him a traitor to the South, and calls upon the people of Missouri to rally in their might and drive the enemies of Slavery from Kansas at the point of the bayonet! Poor CALHOUN, for the first faint indication of a purpose to be honest, is whistled down the wind with the most remorseless and reckless ferocity!

The Republican *Bulletin* is not a whit behind the Pro-Slavery *Mercury* in its partisan injustice. Governor WALKER has rendered more actual service to the Free-State cause in Kansas than LANE and all his followers in the Territory. His rejection of the fraudulent returns from Oxford County was the first blow struck at the systematic and gigantic fraud by which the Pro-Slavery ascendancy in the Territory had been so long perpetuated:—and his bold, prompt and manly denunciations of the Lecompton swindle, with his exposure of the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted, laid the foundation for the whole Anti-Lecompton movement which has since become so formidable throughout the country. Yet in spite of all this, he is denounced as a traitor and assailed with the most calumnious aspersions of his private character, because he does not find it convenient to mount the stump and engage in a political crusade upon the subject.

We know nothing of the reasons which have prevented Gov. WALKER from taking a more ostentatious part in the anti-Lecompton demonstrations which are taking place in different sections. But we can certainly imagine reasons abundantly sufficient to explain his course, without resorting to the slanderous assumptions of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. If Gov. WALKER finds it necessary to give some attention to his private affairs, in order to repair the losses which his service in Kansas entailed upon him,—or if he considers his duty in the matter done, and prefers to leave to others the prosecution of the contest, he has a perfect right so to do. Things have reached a fine pass in this country if a man cannot abstain from politics and attend to his own affairs, without subjecting himself thus to assault and malediction.

The *Bulletin* alleges that Gov. WALKER has been bribed to silence, by the abandonment, on the part of the Government, of a suit in which he is interested to the amount of $200,000. The allegation is absurd on its face. To suppose that the Attorney-General could enter into any such arrangement, or that such a case could be allowed to go by default, is simply ridiculous. Besides, Gov. WALKER has done the Administration all the harm in his power in this matter. His letter placed the whole subject so clearly and forcibly before the public, that nothing remains to be said upon it. He convicted Mr. BUCHANAN of the grossest inconsistency and tergiversation quite as conclusively as the publication of a private letter could do it,—even if Gov. WALKER should consider himself authorized to resort to such an extraordinary step. And to cap the climax of absurdity in this matter, Gov. WALKER is neither silent nor inactive upon the Kansas question. He has written letters to every meeting which he has been invited to attend, and our Washington correspondent mentions one still more recent written to Democrats in Indiana, which comes in good time to put an extinguisher upon this gross and outrageous calumny.

The Republican journals will gain nothing by imitating the ferocity and malignant unscrupulousness of their fire-eating opponents. This cold-blooded crusade against Democrats, who have given them all their strength upon this subject, will prove neither to their credit nor advantage. It is too much like Sepoy warfare to command general approval.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.—Senator PATERSON has introduced a bill to give to the prosecution, in all criminal trials where the offence charged is punishable with death, or imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison, the right of peremptorily challenging ten, and where the offence is punishable by less than ten years, three of the jurors.

The existing law gives to every person put upon his trial for any offence punishable with death, or with ten years' imprisonment in State Prison, the right peremptorily to challenge twenty jurors; and, also, to every person tried for any offence the same challenges as are allowed in civil cases, either to the array or to individual jurors.

The people are also entitled by the law as at present existing to challenge the array or individual jurors, but not to peremptorily challenge.

Mr. PATERSON's bill proposes an important change in this last respect, and one which we believe will conduce to the better administration of justice. The reservation of peremptory challenges as an exclusive privilege to the accused had its origin in that period of English jurisprudence when he needed every defence against the Government, and was a humane safeguard. But now the case is reversed. Sympathy is on the side of the accused, and nine times out of ten any failure to do justly is in his favor.

Mr. PATERSON proposes to give to the District-Attorney half as many challenges as the defendant has. All who have observed criminal prosecutions know how often justice is defeated by one corrupt juror against whom no personal objections can be substantiated. We trust the bill may become a law.

A Misused Man.

Once upon a time Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, made himself reasonably conspicuous in the field of American politics. He "stumped" the country pretty extensively, and in one way or another saved the Union, as the manner of such is—though how or why, from what danger or in whose behalf and interest, we cannot at this moment precisely recall. We are sure of one thing only in regard to him, and that is that he rested his claims to the consideration of his fellow-citizens, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the fact of his intimate familiarity with Captain TYLER. Even as PATROCLUS with ACHILLES, so had BOTTS with TYLER, eaten, drunken, walked and slept, sharing the chieftain's thoughts by day and his couch by night. Naturally enough an orator of merit so conspicuous, and a statesman so favored by fortune must have made to himself enemies, and Mr. BOTTS could hardly have quarrelled with his lot had he encountered nothing more than the usual malignity of envious men. But he certainly has some reason to deprecate the excessive ferocity with which some foe, as yet anonymous, seems to persist in persecuting him. This remorseless person has pursued Mr. BOTTS into the seclusion of private life, and has even crossed the seas with him to "do him injuries."

In the month of December last Mr. BOTTS was in Rome, beholding the sights of the Eternal City, and behaving himself, doubtless, as became an ex-member of the American Congress, and a representative of the chivalry of Virginia. Little could he have dreamed as he lounged through the galleries of the Borghese and the Doria, the Corsini and the Barberini, that a demon was by his side, penning away his name and fame in "private letters" to some cruel correspondent at New-York! This subtle calumniator begins his attack by expressing "his amusement" with Mr. BOTTS—as if a Virginia orator were sent abroad, a blind Samson, to make mirth for Philistines like himself—and then goes on to describe the feats by which Mr. BOTTS had succeeded in tickling his jaded fancy. He asserts, in the first place, that Mr. BOTTS had made the tour of Europe, like a Manchester bagman, skimming in three months through "Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Austria, Germany, Prussia, France and Italy"—that he traveled from Florence to Naples, "seeing" both cities, within a single week—that he gave "two days" to the capital of Christendom—and that he intended to "do Switzerland" in three days of the Midwinter season! Not content however with thus branding his distinguished countryman as an *ignoramus* of the first water, and a foolish spendthrift of time and money to no decent purpose, the anonymous goes on to say that Mr. BOTTS imagined himself to be entitled to great and peculiar glory for achieving this humble imitation of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and a hundred others as well Britons as Yankees, less known to princes, perhaps, but equally familiar with post-boys and conductors. Nor does even this cruel outrage satiate his malignity. After serving up Mr. BOTTS in the character of a simpleton, he proceeds to make him out a savage. He describes him as assisting at the ceremonies of Christmas Eve in the Sistine Chapel; an occasion, certainly, of some solemnity and interest to every educated Christian gentleman of whatever creed; and as behaving thereat very much as a Camanche might be expected to behave at a Presidential levee, or in a Washington Church, though it would be unjust to say that any red Indian has ever really so behaved in the haunts of civilized men. Mr. BOTTS, he avers, appeared at the chapel door in his ordinary traveling dress as being too ignorant or too careless to pay to the great festival of Christianity, in the private chapel of the head of the Roman Church, the simple tribute of external propriety which the least traveled farmer of New England would instinctively render to the Sunday's service in a New-York "meeting-house." On the remonstrance of the guards he retired "to tuck under the ends of his coat-tails, and put his hands in his pockets, thus concealing the absence of gloves," and then "boldly marched up the aisle, frustrating the objections of the more fastidious guards by repeating his only Italian words, *Non capisco; sono Americano—I don't understand; I'm an American.*" Thereupon, we are told, "he was allowed to pass;" the guards, that is, admitting the plea of "Americanism" as a valid excuse for any amount of boorishness, impudence and vulgarity.

That after such a story the author thereof should betray his *animus* by charging Mr. BOTTS with uttering opinions upon the fine arts, and with the intention of writing a book, is natural enough. Of course, the wish was father to the thought of the latter allegation which is manifestly borrowed from the Book of Job. But however much Mr. BOTTS may despise his traducer, we, in behalf of the public, have a right to hold him to account for his slanderous attack upon the American character. If a disappointed milliner, like Mrs. TROLLOPE, or a sullen devotee of brandy and water, like Captain MARRYAT, had written these things of an American legislator, we should know how to forgive it. But in the name of the multitudes of Americans of every condition in life, who vindicate their right to self-respect by respect for others—who are modest and manly and decent, whether at home or abroad—who travel, when they travel, to learn and to enjoy, not to exhibit themselves as walking caricatures to the derision of mankind, we protest against this pounding of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS over the shoulders of a whole people—against this confusion of "Yankee smartness" with Yahoo impertinence, and against this presentation to foreign nations of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, under a grotesque and disgusting travesty of the Cheapside Cockney in combination with Sam Slick the Clockmaker.

THE CLAY AND CULLOM DUEL.—We can hardly blame foreigners for considering us only a half-civilized people. It would be difficult for any person who reads the history of the recent "difficulty" between CLAY and CULLOM to come to any other conclusion. It smacks from beginning to end of the half-savage and the half-civilized. It began in a bar-room,—a place where gentlemen of much self-respect are seldom found. It grew out of whisky-drinking,—a practice in which people of cultivation are not much in the habit of indulging. One of the parties attempts a joke;—he ventures, with bibulous courage, upon making a humorous remark concerning his friend. His friend, being not quite master of his judgment, construes it into an insult, and after bandying words a little while a blow is struck.

All this savors of low-life. It smacks of the cider-cellar and the grog-shop. It is a thing one might look for between a couple of New-York hackmen, or emigrant runners, meeting in a Canal-street oyster cellar. It sounds like a national insult to be told that it occurred between members of Congress,—men of standing and personal character.

After it had gone thus far, of course it must go further. A challenge passes and is accepted. A duel, in civilized countries, is a genteel way of showing one whom you have injured that you put your life at hazard for the sake of atoning for it. It is only among savages and half-civilized people, that it degenerates into methodized murder. But these two honorable gentlemen go to work forthwith to qualify themselves—each to kill his opponent. They repair to safe quarters and begin to practice rifle-shooting. The duel with them ceases to be the resort of gentlemen and becomes the safeguard of murderers. It is used as a cloak for deliberately and intentionally taking life. Could anything be more characteristic of a nation which has not yet emerged from the darkness and barbarity of semi-civilization?

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF PARTY DISCIPLINE?—Matters at Albany are somewhat loose, in a party sense. We by no means insinuate that there is any other looseness, whether of principle or practice, at that famous capital. But, evidently, party men do not toe the mark as they did in years gone by.

Governor KING nominates an eminent gentleman of his own party for Auditor. There is a majority of Republicans in the Senate, including one member elected as an "Independent." But that body, nevertheless, gives the nomination the go-by.

More recently his Excellency again appealed to the patriotism and party feeling of the Senate by sending in the names of four candidates for Harbor Masters. This was on Wednesday. It was desired by the Governor's friends to refer his nominations to a Select Committee. The Democrats insisted on a reference to the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn—when two Republican Senators, uniting with the opposition, carried the question in that adverse direction.

These occurrences evince a relaxation of party ties. Public men are beginning to act independently. In this they but reflect the sentiment of the masses, who are much less bound by partisan obligations than formerly. Each successive election shows more and more how difficult it is to enforce political commands. The people will think and vote as they please.

It is a most noticeable fact, at the present moment, that two men, for many years eminent as political leaders, have incurred odium, almost amounting to excommunication, by an independent course on great public questions, and by declaring that they shall act as they deem right, without regard to the behests of party.

Such events could hardly have taken place ten years ago. They betoken a change in public opinion, and greater freedom in thought and action. Henceforth the People, the Press, and Politicians will be controlled less than formerly by creeds, platforms and tests. The change is in the line of true reform, and augurs well for the country.

LATE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We feel authorized to announce that Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, familiarly styled "the Little Giant," is no longer a Democrat. It is from the *Pennsylvanian*—President BUCHANAN'S Philadelphia organ—that we learn this startling fact. Up to the last month Mr. DOUGLAS was a Democrat, dyed in the wool—that and nothing else. His Democracy was a thing to swear by, brag of, bet on. Born in Vermont, he studied wagon-making at Canandaigua, law at Chicago, politics on the prairies, and statesmanship at Washington. He was the friend of JACKSON, the supporter of VAN BUREN, and the leader of the unterrified in the Northwest.

Who could have imagined that the Little Giant was no Democrat after all—that he was bogus—in short, a sheep in wolf's clothing? But BUCHANAN found him out. The Lecompton "test" exposed him, showing to an astonished public that he is a "Black Republican" after all! Verily, truth is stranger than fiction, and politics stranger than both.

Small Literary Rows.

The belligerent temper which prevails at Washington seems to have reached New-York, where, however, it affects a different class of persons. It is mainly in the literary world that it makes itself manifest.

A very readable story recently appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, called "The Diamond Lens," which excited considerable attention, and led to the report that the leading idea developed in it was pilfered from a tale by the late WILLIAM NORTH. Mr. F. J. O'BRIEN, the author of the story, makes a public denial of this report, and seems anxious to find somebody who will father it. He is gratified by Mr. MAVERICK, who says he can produce plenty of testimony to prove that the statement concerning the origin of the tale is true. Thus stands the quarrel at the present moment.

One CYRIL TURNER, whoever he may be, has dramatized READE'S *White Lies*, and his play was played with success at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre. The author has now published the play, and written to it a preface, which shows that the moral of READE'S story has been entirely lost upon him,—as it contains a great many "lies" concerning the press in general and the TIMES in particular, which are very far from being white. A person who quotes BURTON'S bulletin of theatrical puffs, and styles it a "prominent New-York daily," must be very sorely pressed for backers.

Musical.

To Dr. GUILMETTE belongs the credit of having provided the most attractive concert of the season—a concert of real stirring interest in every musical point of view. We are glad to add that there was a good attendance. Dodworth's Saloon never presented a more gay and animated appearance than it did last evening, and on few occasions has contained so critical an audience.

There were several novelties. We begin with the most important—a Quartet by Mr. W. H. FRY. Mr. FRY is a native composer, who, from the discouraging circumstances which encompass the pursuit of art in America, has sought and obtained fame in other paths. He is the composer of an opera ("Leonora") which was played with great success in Philadelphia, and which, under the energetic auspices of Mr. ULLMAN, our excellent *empresario*, is shortly to be produced at the Academy of Music. He has written several symphonies, of such marked novelty and skill that M. JULLIEN pronounced them to be the greatest works of the age. In less ambitious departments he has written vocal and instrumental solos, concerted pieces, overtures, and last, but not least, a "Stabat Mater," of surpassing tenderness and beauty. The quartet played last night is the eleventh from his pen, so that Mr. FRY has more than paid his respects to the classic chamber repertoire.

The peculiarities of everything that emanates from Mr. FRY'S pen are originality and quaintness. The former he displays in a superabundant vein of melody—the divine afflatus of music; the latter in a strange mingling of unexpected force, and out-of-the-way erudition. In the Quartet played last night, the first movement illustrates the latter phase of Mr. FRY'S idiosyncrasy. Every instrument is individualized, and expresses its meaning with volubility, but in a language not easily understood. The movement, however, has two well-defined subjects in effective contrast, and a little more familiarity with the musical harmonies used by Mr. FRY would doubtless enable us to understand as well as enjoy this very weird and remarkable fragment. The slow movement (the second) which follows is the opposite in execution and treatment. It opens and ends logically, the melody is square and lovely, and the treatment thoroughly plain and appreciable. In place of the minuetto which is usually the third movement in a Quartet, Mr. FRY has substituted an allegretto—a lovely little fairy, in the old style, and intended, we should suppose, to recall an Arcadian past. Its delicious melodiousness captivated the audience. The last movement is a spirited finale, brilliantly conceived, and worked out with every regard to the vast capabilities of modern performers. The mechanical difficulties of this work are very great, and it is but justice to Messrs. COOPER, NOLL, REYER and BERGNER to say that such Quartet playing as they gave us last night has never before been heard in this City.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK—who, like Mr. FRY, has the gift to compose—produced two vocal pieces; charmins little gems. Mr. GOLDBECK also played two pieces from the "Aquarellas," and a fantasie from the "Prophet." Mr. COOPER, the great violinist, played several solos, and more than maintained his high position as one of the greatest of living performers. Miss ANNIE MILNER sang PACINI'S air and variations, and other Italian compositions, with wonderful precision and effect. Miss MILNER is the best English *artiste* we have had in this country for many years. Mr. GUILMETTE sang a romance and a mono-cant by Mr. GOLDBECK, and other vocal compositions, with that finished skill for which he is remarkable. In every point of view this Concert was the best of the season. There was so much to appeal to favorable criticism that we are compelled reluctantly to fall short of actual justice. Mr. W. A. KING presided.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S grand Opera of "Robert le Diable," with its great cast, will be played to-night for the last time.

Broadway in the Afternoon.

The beautiful weather makes Broadway uncommonly brilliant in the afternoon. There is no street in the world where so many handsome ladies can be seen in an hour's walk as Broadway. The fact that the walks are muddy and the walking bad, does not diminish the number in the least. Indeed, it seems to make a promenade still more attractive to the ladies, as it enables, or rather compels them to exhibit an additional accomplishment—that of gracefully lifting the dress. The white petticoats decidedly, and very properly, outnumber the scarlet. Indeed, this attempted innovation is rather a failure.

RETURN OF THE INAUGURATION VISITORS FROM RICHMOND.—The pickpockets made an extensive haul while the procession was moving, as well as at the scene of the celebration. Mr. ZEBLER, a shoe dealer of Philadelphia, lost his overcoat and memorandum book containing $115, with many orders for goods; another person lost $900; and another $1,500. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, after introducing General SCOTT to the members, was in the act of passing into the House of Assembly to repeat that interesting ceremony there, when his pocket-book was abstracted containing $60. A fellow calling himself HOWARD, well known to the Police of this City as a sponge, professing to represent this and that paper, at dinners particularly, introduced himself or got introduced at BALLARD'S Hotel as a reporter of the *Herald*. He occupied a seat beside General SCOTT at the civic dinner, lived high at the hotels, and spread himself generally on the strength of his falsely assumed connection with a New-York journal. On the morning of the 22d he was charged with stealing at the hotel; was hauled up before the Mayor, and only escaped commitment by the absence of witnesses who were too busy with the celebration to appear against him.

The *Jamestown* carried a crowd of passengers on her return to Norfolk, not a few of whom were quite topheavy from the excitement of the celebration, and who made night hideous on the way. They were all treated with marked hospitality by the officers of the steamer, (who seemed to regard the whole thing as a good joke,) and safely landed them at their homes. She then left for New-York, where she arrived at a little past 3 P. M. yesterday. The trips of this steamer are performed with great regularity, seldom varying an hour in her arrival here from Norfolk and Richmond.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, as Mr. ABRAHAM HITCHCOCK, formerly commander of several North River steamboats, was passing up Hudson-street near Laight, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell to the sidewalk. A gentleman who saw him fall conveyed him to an apothecary's shop, and sent for a physician; but before the latter arrived, Mr. HITCHCOCK expired. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart," was rendered. The deceased has left a wife and four children. He was born in Poughkeepsie, and was 47 years of age. For the past two years he has been in the real estate business, having an office at No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

THE BRIG HELEN AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The brig *Helen* has for some time past been fitting out for a cruise, and was all ready last Wednesday evening to start. The authorities, however, had an eye on her, and, to be in perfect readiness to overhaul her, in case she should start out suddenly, the Marshal went down to engage a certain steamer to give chase, but to his surprise learned that the same steamer had been secured to tow the *Helen* to sea. Of course neither the steamer nor the *Helen* went out at the time set. The necessary affidavits being made, the District-Attorney appeared before Mr. Commissioner MORTON yesterday morning, who at once issued his warrant for the arrest of JOSEPH SANTOS, VINCENT LOUIS and ANDREW DOS SANTOS. These parties were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, and committed on the charge of preparing and fitting out the brig *Helen*, to be engaged in procuring negroes from the coast of Africa.

☞ Last evening LEONARD WRAY, Esq., delivered at Clinton Hall the second lecture of his course on India, the subject being, "The Hindoo Castes and the Mohammedan Divisions fully explained, with Illustrative Anecdotes." About a hundred persons were present, and the subject was treated in a very intelligible manner to those who had not the slightest previous acquaintance with the subject.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Reports on the Bill to Repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

Kansas in the Senate—Assessments in Brooklyn—Democratic Manœuvres—Sheriffs' Fees—Registration—Assessed Value of Railroad Property—Unclaimed Dividends, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The Senate had an evening session last night, to consider Senator DIVER'S resolutions of instructions on Kansas affairs. Senator DIVER made a brilliant speech in denunciation of the course of the Administration, and challenged a rejoinder from the other side of the House. But the other side of the House were not in a condition to accept the challenge. Senator WADSWORTH was in the West, Senator SCHELL in the South, and Senator MATHER was up North. So he Democracy, having no heavy guns at their disposal, fired a few empty shells from the Spinola and Doherty batteries, and then asked for a cessation of hostilities until Wednesday evening of next week, when they promised to bring up the forty-two pounders. Of course Senators MATHER and SCHELL, being the more immediate representatives of the Democratic sentiment, as understood at head-quarters, will probably speak by card, and from a groundwork of facts; while Senator WADSWORTH, in expectancy, or rather in desire, being another one of the Administration props, will do up the sentiment and the fancy.

THE HOUSE

Was engaged all day in Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the assessments for improvements in the city of Brooklyn.

The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law was referred to the first Committee of Whole, and was taken up, to-day, in pursuance of such reference. Very much to the surprise of the Democrats from the country one of the City members, Mr. WINNE, moved "to rise and report progress," with a view of postponing the further consideration of the subject until one week from to-day. The country members of the Democratic faith have heard so much of "City wrongs," "bleeding municipalities," "outraged charters," from their City associates, that they actually "believe in it," as the Anti-Masons at the Eagle Hotel. But, one or two more such movements, coming, as this did, from one of the most respected, intelligent and influential of the City delegation, will undeceive them. It was incomprehensible to many, but I think the few understood it as an adroit way of keeping open a question which has more than any other kept in affinity the leaders of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York. The fact is that but for the hue and cry raised about Republican dictation, and Republican violations of sectional rights, and the prospect of success which that hue and cry promised, there would have been more dissensions in City camp than ever disturbed and distracted the Know-Nothing Councils. To keep in suspension the component parts of the Democratic whole, it is essential that no change be made this Winter which shall deprive them of a "war cry" so potent. As a body, the representatives from New-York find the "martyr's crown" both pleasant and profitable. Hence you may not be surprised if Mr. WINNE, or his next friend, or some discreet Democrat, repeats frequently this motion to "report progress," whenever the repeal of any of the legislation of last Winter "is the question before the House."

POLICE REPEAL IN THE SENATE.

The most important matter up in the Senate this morning was the report of the majority, Mr. NOXON, and the minority, Mr. MATHER, of the Select Committee on the bill to repeal the law creating the Metropolitan Police District. Both reports are full long enough, and that is a fault. As I heard them read, I thought them ingenious and able. The Dutch Justice was with one side until the other begun, and then when both had concluded he wasn't for either. Something of my case. The majority is quite too whole-hog, the minority too determined to destroy the entire fabric, when he knows that a few repairs would make the present structure perfect. They are both partisan views—the happy medium, the *juse-milieu*, is in the judicious propositions of an article in the TIMES, a little self-complacent, perhaps, but none the less true. And on that I venture a prophecy—that if anything be done with the present system, it will be amended so as to conform substantially to the conservative views you have expressed.

SHERIFF'S FEES OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LOVELAND introduced a bill authorizing the Sheriff of New-York to demand and receive from the plaintiff in every cause hereafter actually tried by a jury in the said county, in the Supreme Court, a fee of fifty cents for summoning the jury. This is to be in lieu of the fees now paid by the county for this service.

A petition very numerously signed by many of the most distinguished of the New-York bar, accompanies the bill. The petition states that the Sheriff is now allowed by law, a fee of fifty cents for summoning jurors for every cause on the calendar, whether it be tried or not. They also state that causes are frequently on the calendar for fifteen months, and that the average number of causes on the calendar of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, is six thousand; that of these 2,600 are in the Supreme Court; 2,000 in the Superior Court, and 1,400 in the Common Pleas; that there are yearly ten terms of the Supreme Court, and nine terms in each of the other Courts. Consequently, the Sheriff receives for summoning jurors for these Courts, about $3,000 per month, or about $28,000 a year. The petitioners further state that the fees proposed by the bill presented, will amount to $4,000 a year.

It was hardly necessary for the petitioners to express their opinion, that "the compensation of $23,000 now allowed is entirely disproportionate to the service performed." I have always had an instinctive, undefined dread of a Sheriff's office, but really if there are such comfortable pickings as that up in the northeast corner of the City Hall, I shall have to conquer my prejudices.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Senator SCOTT introduced a bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A FEMALE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The managers of many of the charitable institutions of the State petition the Legislature to establish a Female House of Refuge at Rochester, or rather to connect a female branch to the Western House of Refuge.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company make the following report as the assessed value of the property of that corporation:

	1856.	1857.
Tompkins County	$178,098	$191,641
Tioga County	85,000	87,810
Totals	$263,098	$279,451
Increase under the late law		$16,353

A railroad company making up the value of its property above the value fixed by the assessors. Where is BARNUM? If that corporation could only be caged and exhibited, it would recuperate the fallen fortunes of that distinguished unfortunate—relieve him from the necessity of "keeping a boarding-house," and rebuild Iranistan upon an enlarged and improved scale.

The Long Island Railroad Company reports as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Kings County	$50,000	$106,800
Queens County	85,000	85,000
Suffolk County	113,000	104,000
Totals	$248,000	$295,800
Decrease under the law		$47,800

RAILROAD IRON.

Senator BRANDRETH called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Railroad Corporations in this State report to the Senate within 30 days, the number of tons of foreign iron which they have imported or used upon their respective roads.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

Senator SLOAN gives notice of a bill to amend the act to provide for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water. I believe the amendments contemplate authorizing the Corporation to add interest, during the time of construction, to the cost of the Water Works.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

Senator BRANDRETH gives notice of his intention to introduce a bill relative to the interest and principal of Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in the Savings and other banks of this State; also, of the same in Trust and Insurance Companies. Doctor BRANDRETH will propose to take these Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits from the Banks and put them in the Literature Fund, the interest to be devoted to the promotion of education. I understand the aggregate of these deposits and dividends to be about two millions of dollars. This is a favorite measure with the Doctor. He originated it during his first term in the Senate, and then came very near securing the passage of his bill. He will doubtless push it hard now, as he has no other specialties on hand, and I am not at all certain that he is so much in the wrong as some bank gentlemen have intimated he is. Let us at least shake up the bag, and see how much each corporation has got stowed away under the head of "unclaimed dividends and deposits." Give them a "whereas" or two, Doctor, that will bring out a report.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—GOSSIP, ETC.

Senators don't make good reporters. They bungle terribly. Here I go and say that REUBEN COFFIN is nominated for Harbor-Master in place of Captain SCHULTZ, and JACOB L. DODGE in place of Mr. BRENNAN. This was an error—I don't say a Senatorial error—but an error nevertheless. The names should have been transposed, so that DODGE would have stood *vis-à-vis* to SCHULTZ, and COFFIN *dos-à-dos* to BRENNAN. Not much difference, perhaps, and yet there is a broad distinction, and such as may

—"disturb
The *inmost counsels* from their destined aim."

GOV. KING is recovering from the attack of influenza under which he has suffered for a few days past. LEO.

Minority Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

MR. MATHER, from the Select Committee, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the act passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the Government thereof," and the memorial of the Police Commissioners, suggesting certain amendments to the said act, together with the bill introduced by the undersigned for its unconditional repeal,

Respectfully reports, that he has given to the subject referred to the Committee such consideration as their importance seemed to demand, and submits to the Senate the result of his examination and reflections for its action. The question is one of vital importance, not only to the people residing within the Metropolitan Police District, but to the whole people of the State. It not only involves grave questions of Constitutional law, but considerations of great public importance in respect to the government of municipal corporations, and the rights of the members of municipal bodies to regulate and control their internal affairs.

It presents in the broadest form the question whether *local government*, under our Constitution and laws, is in any sense independent, or whether it is the policy of the legislation of the State to ignore the right of the people of a city to govern themselves. While it will be admitted that all municipal bodies derive their functions from the sovereign to whom their allegiance is due, it is equally certain that the uniform rule of policy has been to leave the constituent members of a municipality perfectly free to manage their own affairs in their own way, so long as their action was restrained within the limits of their charters, and not inconsistent with general laws and public policy. For instance, it has never been suggested, until the action of the Legislature of 1857, that a city had not the absolute right to elect or appoint its own local officers, by whom the government of the municipal body was to be conducted. It is believed to have never been questioned that such right existed from any source until that Legislature saw fit to assail the independence of the City of New-York, and usurp its Government in a branch most essential to the safety of the lives and property of its citizens, and vitally affecting every interest connected with its internal administration.

Prior to the Constitution of 1846, the Police force of the City of New-York were appointed by the Mayor and Common Council and the Assessors of the several Wards of the City. By subsequent legislation a separate department was organized for Police purposes, and the Mayor of the City was its head; the whole body of the Police was exclusively under the control of different officers of the City Government, who possessed the power of appointment and removal. With this system the constituent body was entirely satisfied, and under it an efficient Police force was organized, which was in existence at the time of the passage of the act of 1857.

In April, 1857, the Legislature of the State, in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of New-York, passed "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." It united the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond in a District, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York."

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, was required to appoint five Commissioners of Police, three from New-York, one from Kings County, and one from Richmond or Westchester, whose term of office was to be three years, and who were to be the chief officers of said Metropolitan Police District, and, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, were to form a Board of Police for the District.

This Board to possess all the power and authority of the former Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, and all the powers of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as the heads of the respective Police Departments of these cities. The expense of the Police Department, thus organized, is to be paid by the counties composing the Police District, and the funds to be paid into the State Treasury, and disbursed therefrom. The above outline of the act is sufficient to show (without noticing its numerous details) that the control of the police force is taken from the City Government, and transferred to officers created by the State Legislature, over which the City as a municipal body has no control. The precise question thus presented is, whether under our present system of Government it is proper and right to disfranchise the inhabitants of a City, and place over them by State authority, and without their consent, a Board of officers, charged with the exclusive management and execution of a most essential branch of their local Government.

It is not believed that at the time of this invasion of the chartered rights of the City of New-York any exigency had arisen requiring or justifying the intermeddling of State authority in its local affairs. There was no complaint that the local authorities of the City were incapable of administering its government. It had abused no privilege granted by its ancient charter, and it usurped no authority which it might not rightfully exercise. It was engaged in the government of its local affairs by means of officers of its own selection, and who were amenable to the constituent body for the manner in which they discharge their respective trusts. The expenses of this government were not charged upon the State and no jurisdiction for it was claimed or exercised except within its appropriate limits. It was therefore with a feeling of deep alarm that the inhabitants of this populous City found their dearest interests assailed from a quarter whence they had a right to look for protection against threatened wrong; and if its no matter of surprise that a population which had long enjoyed and highly valued the rights and privileges of self-government should have resisted by all legal means the effort of partisan legislation to transfer the administration of a most important arm of their City government to a political commission over which as a municipal body they could exercise no control.

This act was justly regarded by the citizens of New-York as a gross and wanton invasion of their rights. It was known to be the invention and device of an unscrupulous political party, founded upon no more elevated motive than that which stimulates mercenary politicians for place and power. It has scarcely ever been denied that the usurpation of the Police power of the City of New-York was a movement to achieve a purely partisan object. It was a change made, not to improve the government of the City of New-York or the District, but to transfer it from the hands in which it had been intrusted by the people to the control of those whom the people would never trust with this power. This charge was accomplished against the remonstrance of the people and the constituted authorities to be affected by it.

It was the work of arbitrary power, wielded in an offensive manner, with all the insolence which usually characterizes such legislation. That resistance to such an act, by those whose rights had been wantonly trampled upon, should in some form exceed the narrow limits of the law need not in a free country occasion surprise. Yet it is a matter of gratification that a vast and intensely excited population, smarting under a sense of deep wrong, acquiesced in the judgment of the Courts on the issue between them and their oppressors, and when the tribunals of last resort pronounced the enactment valid, they submitted to the decree, and now make their appeal to the people's representatives for a restoration of their rights.

The act establishing a Metropolitan Police District and providing for its government, has been pronounced by a majority of the Court of Appeals not to be in conflict with the letter of the Constitution.

This decision has all the authority and is entitled to all the respect due to the judgments of that tribunal. It cannot, however, be denied but that this decision was not in harmony with the sentiment of the people of the State, a large majority of whom it is believed concur in the view of constitutional power maintained in the luminous and able opinion of the distinguished judge who spoke for the minority of the Court when its judgment was pronounced. But however that may be, the legal question is settled and cannot be reversed.

This decision, however, does not preclude inquiry into the justice and policy of the law, or of the examination of the consequences which must ensue if the system thus inaugurated is to prevail as the settled rule of legislation.

Bad laws may not conflict with the Constitution, and the appropriate remedy for their correction and amendment is found in an appeal to the justice of the Legislature. In this instance, this is the only tribunal to which the people of the Metropolitan Police District can now appeal for relief from the oppressive and arbitrary enactment forced upon them by the untiring and unscrupulous efforts of a partisan majority.

The main principle involved in the legislation now under consideration is that which underlies all self-government. The cities of the State, the counties and the towns, are creations of law, with boundaries defined, and rights defined by statute. In all that pertains to local government, they have hitherto been regarded as independent. They, in some instances, create, and in all cases have been permitted (certainly since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846) to elect or appoint the officers necessary to the administration of local affairs. Until the bold experiment of establishing a Metropolitan Police for the City of New-York and its vicinity, it is believed that no one imagined that any such vagrant power was lurking in the Constitution as would authorize the Legislature to disfranchise a particular locality and force upon it a local government without the consent of the governed.

The theory upon which municipal corporations are organized and exist, necessarily involves the idea that to a certain extent the corporators possess the right of self-government.

In one sense they are subject to legislative control, but in another and more important aspect they are independent sovereignties and bear the same relation to the government of the States that the State itself bears to the Federal Government.

The Legislature of the State may limit and define the powers of a municipal corporation. But when a municipal government has been established by law, with the power of governing itself within the limits of its charter, it is plainly in violation of the first principle upon which the existence of such a corporation is based, that its executive or administrative officials are to be forced upon it by a central authority without the consent of those for whose benefit or protection the local government was organized.

This policy carried out to its fullest extent puts an end to all municipal or local government.

It is not local in any sense if it is governed and controlled by laws enacted and officers created by other authority than the municipal body itself.

If the State Legislature have power to, and assume the control of the municipal affairs of the City of New-York, the City Corporation ceases to exist, except in name, and the powers, granted to it, are usurped and exercised by another and a foreign power having no legitimate concern with the local affairs which it assumes to regulate and control.

If the Legislature may properly usurp the control of one branch of the Government of the City of New-York by creating and quartering upon it, officials vested with full control over the safety of the persons and property of its citizens, it may with equal justice usurp all the powers of municipal government and leave the citizens of a great and populous commonwealth, stripped of all jurisdiction over their own affairs save the observance of due obedience to the orders of foreign masters and that of providing the requisite means for the support of any number of such officials as may be deputed to exercise authority over them.

It is to be conceded that the Legislature may (under the decision of the Court of Appeals) constitutionally commit the Government of the City of New-York so far at least as concerns its Police Department to the control of a body of men in the selection and appointment of whom no voice is to be exercised by the community to be governed.

In this respect the City may, by legislative authority, be reduced to a feeble state of vassalage and dependence, subject at all times to the cupidity of those who from time to time control State legislation, with no power in the courts to shake off the greedy favorites which a dominant faction may fasten upon the subjugated City. It is also one of the features of this legislation that the expenses of this new element in the government of the City is regulated solely by central legislation, in which the City has no voice, but which is made a charge upon its treasury, to be raised by annual taxation upon the property within the limits of the City corporation. The experiment of such legislation has as yet been tried upon the City of New-York and its vicinity, but if it is a rule of policy to be carried out, it may, and, no doubt, will, be applied to all other cities and localities, as soon as an occasion may arise, when an unscrupulous party finds itself in power, with a horde of hungry aspirants for office to provide for beyond their ability to supply; and in due time it may be expected that every city and village in the State will be provided by the central power at Albany, with officers for the management of its internal concerns. Whatever may be regarded as the legal aspect of such a question it is impossible that the inauguration of such a policy can be received with favor anywhere. Regard for the rights of the people in the selection of their own public agents, from the highest to the lowest, has been a fundamental principle almost universally acted upon in the administration of our government in every department. It was a leading idea in the formation of the present State Constitution, and was supposed to have been placed beyond the reach of Legislative invasion by the framers of that instrument. The people had become restive under an attempted control over localities by a ruling political dynasty at the Capital, and hence, a provision was framed by which any interference in the selection of county, town, city and village officers by any branch of the State Government was supposed to be forbidden.

The debate and proceedings of the Convention of 1846, and the Constitution which was the result of its labors, need only be referred to, to show that the prevailing spirit which controlled its deliberations and results was hostility to the centralization of State powers, and a desire to obtain security for the future by a declaration of local independence in the choice of local agents to administer local government. It was supposed that these interests had by the framers of this Constitution been placed beyond the reach of any mercenary or tyrannical power which, by any accident or misfortune, should ever after obtain control of the legislation of the State.

It is now, however, made evident that those wise and salutary provisions are unequal to the purpose for which they were designed. By an adroit scheme, devised by needy and aspiring partisans, the spirit of the Constitution may be violated with impunity. The courts are powerless to give relief, and every city, county, town and village, in the management and control of its internal affairs, is placed at the mercy of a political majority in the Legislature. They are liable to invasion by any number of foreign emissaries which the exigencies of a political majority may force upon them, while taxation is wrung from the people to support the political favorites deputed to exercise authority over them.

The blow which is thus aimed at municipal independence, as yet falls most heavily upon the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is, however, but the preliminary step in the subjugation of local independence throughout the State. In the decision of the Court of Appeals, maintaining the constitutionality of this law, it is contended that the power of reforming unjust laws lies only with the people of the State. It is fortunate that this power exists independent of the courts, and it is to the representatives of the whole people that the appeal is now made by those who have been first singled out as the victims of unjust and iniquitious legislation in this new crusade against constitutional and chartered rights.

While the present application for the repeal of an odious law is made in behalf of the locality directly affected by it, the question involved is of equal importance to every other section of the State. The City of New-York has no interest in this question not common to every other city. The blow aimed at her prosperity and independence may fall in due time with equal severity upon every other municipality. Her claim is not that she possesses any rights, franchises, immunities or privileges more sacred than those of her sister cities throughout the State, but she maintains as a rule plainly indicated by the fundamental law that *all* city, town, or village officers should be "elected by the electors of such city, town or village, or some division thereof, or appointed by the authorities thereof."

The City of New-York and its associates in the Metropolitan Police District are the advocates of municipal liberty everywhere, and her success in the appeal now made to the justice of the Legislature secures the independence of every city in the State from the intermeddling of unscrupulous politicians in the management of their internal and domestic affairs.

The device by which the cities of New-York and Brooklyn were placed beyond the pale of Constitutional protection can with equal facility place every other city under the dominion of a political commission with the power to levy taxes on the people for their support.

Not only this, but an army of partisan policemen may be quartered upon every city, having almost arbitrary power over persons and property. The number need not depend in any respect upon the wants of the city, but will be graduated only by the rapacity and audacity of the hungry favorites of power who may be commissioned to administer the local government.

In all this the citizen has no voice. He must submit to be governed and pay the expenses of the functionaries sent to govern him. The courts can give him no relief; he may vote for an alderman, but the local legislature is shorn of all power save that of levying taxes to support the Police Commissioners. The police thus originated and pronounced free from constitutional objection by the Courts of last resort, if maintained as a wholesome rule of action for the future, must very soon remove from the people all control over local affairs, and place them within the grasp of any dynasty that, for the time being, may rule at the Capital. All the distribution of power and patronage which, by the Constitution of 1846, was supposed to be effectual and permanent, will prove in practice but a juggle and a cheat. It was certainly supposed and believed that, if the local officers of a city or county were placed beyond legislative control, and their election or appointment removed to the locality itself, all their rights were secure from invasion or encroachment. But under the rule sanctioned by the Court of Appeals no such security exists. The Legislature may not, it is true, deprive a single city of its charter or constitutional rights; it may not seize the Government of the City of New-York alone, and transfer it to political favorites; but it may unite New-York and Brooklyn in one sweeping enactment, and by a single section deprive both of the rights of self-government. It may not seize upon the control of the municipal affairs of Albany alone, and force a surrender of all the franchises secured by its ancient charter, but it may couple it with Schenectady, and by a single effort place the rights of both of these ancient cities at the mercy of such needy politicians as may be gathered from remote localities, who will assume the duty of managing their affairs, for an adequate consideration to be levied by the tax-gatherer. So may the rights and franchises of any other city, county, or town be usurped by any dynasty who may control legislation. And it will be found that written constitutions are powerless to protect the citizens of any locality in the enjoyment of the rights of self-government, except in that peculiar form which is shadowed forth in the provisions of the act by which the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have been placed in respect to their Police force, under the control of the favorites of His Excellency the Governor. Nor can it be doubted, if this system is carried out to the fullest extent, but that it might embrace the whole State. A Police District may be made out of every two or more counties, and new offices created, with any number of policemen to govern it, and the expenses to be provided for by taxation. Nor need this system be confined to a Police force. It may as well embrace any other office which the Legislature may choose to create, unknown to the Constitution, to supplant those selected by the people in their respective localities. And as a Legislature has been found which, in defiance of the remonstrances of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has invaded rights and privileges regarded hitherto as sacred and inviolable, it is not too much to predict that in some other exigency an unscrupulous part may wrest from some other localities rights and privileges, just as sacred, despite their remonstrances and entreaties. It is not believed that the representatives of a free people, upon a full consideration of the subject now presented, will sanction the principle involved in the Metropolitan Police law, or permit such a law to remain upon the statute book against the wishes of the people who are most affected by it. If the people of a city, from any cause, become incapable of self-government, it may furnish a reason for repealing its charter and disbanding the government; but even this does not present a case where the municipal authority should be usurped by the Legislature of the State. A course of policy more dangerous and destructive to public liberty can scarcely be imagined. It is at war with the spirit of the Constitution under which we live, and opposed to all our notions of civil government. If it were designed to subvert the liberties of the people of this State, no more effectual means could be devised than are suggested by the policy of the Metropolitan Police laws. Every transfer of the legitimate power of the people, of any locality, to agents commissioned by a central dynasty, is one step in the direction of despotism, and if one step may be taken with impunity, another and larger stride will inevitably follow. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and regard for the teachings of this great maxim is as essential to the preservation of a free government as it is potent in the effort to achieve it. A single effort at despotic legislation may not in itself furnish ground for serious apprehensions beyond the limits where the injury is directly felt, but the most appropriate period for the correction of error and for the redress of a great wrong is when the appeal is first made to the tribunal capable of affording relief. The people of the Metropolitan Police District appeal to the Legislature to restore to them their ancient rights. They have been deprived of them against their earnest remonstrance and without adequate cause. Rights which have been enjoyed without interruption for a period beyond the memory of living men, have been taken away for no higher purpose than to swell partisan triumph and gratify partisan ambition. It was the work of grasping and unscrupulous politicians. New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond desired no copartnership in the management of their municipal affairs, and above all, they desired no political commission selected at Albany to create and control their local Police. They desired then, as they desire now, to administer their own local government within their own territory, without interference of the State authorities, and while they seek no more than is their acknowledged right, it is not their purpose to quietly submit to unprovoked outrage so long as the means of legitimate resistance furnishes the hope of ultimate redress. In reference to that portion of the Annual Message of his Excellency the Governor, commending the operations of the Metropolitan Police act to Legislative favor, the undersigned need only add that the Executive recommendation is not in accordance with the views and sentiments of any considerable portion of the people who are subjected to the operation of the law. No reform is even claimed to have been effected. The extent of the achievement is that the Legislature has dismissed from service the most efficient Police force ever organized in the City of New-York, and substituted in their stead, with few exceptions, a partisan Police, without regard to their qualifications or efficiency, under whose auspices crime and taxation are steadily on the increase.

The people of New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, by the unanimous voice of their Representatives in the Senate and Assembly, demand that this obnoxious law be annulled; that their *foreign masters* be discharged, and that they be permitted again to exercise the rights and immunities of *self-government*. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. MATHER.

Meeting of the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Board of Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER presiding.

Hon. R. H. WALWORTH, from the Committee on Location, reported that the Asylum would be located and commenced in May next.

Dr. Francis, of New-York; James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; Geo. Folsom and Edward Turner, of New-York; and Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, were elected a Committee on Construction and Repairs.

Hon. R. H. WALWORTH was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature asking the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the license moneys for the Asylum. The memorial was signed by all the members of the Board.

Subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 have already been received.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. LOVELAND, from the bar of New-York, for a reduction of Sheriffs' fees. They state that the Sheriff now receives nearly $30,000 for summoning jurors, when $4,000 would be ample pay.

REPORTS.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, from the Committee on Banks, a bill to amend the law relative to usury.

Mr. NOXON has written the majority report adverse to the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and Mr. MATHER has written the minority report in favor of the repeal of that law.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law for supplying Brooklyn with water.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, in relation to the unpaid dividends of moneyed corporations.

BILLS INTODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

By Mr. LOVELAND, for regulating the Sheriffs' fees in the Courts of Record of New-York City.

USURY LAWS.

The Committee on Banks, through Mr. W. A. WHEELER, reported and recommended the passage of the following bill:

SEC. 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, shall continue to be $7 upon $100 for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time; and it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation, directly or indirectly, to take or receive in any manner any greater sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action than is above prescribed.

SEC. 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange, or other contract or security, shall be void by reason of reserving, or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of interest, named in the first section of this act; but, whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings and proofs that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received by or on account of the bill, bond, note or other subject-matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and no more; and the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation taking or receiving, directly or indirectly, any greater rate of interest than that named in the first section of this act, shall be liable to an action for the excess of interest thus taken, by or in behalf of any person or party paying the same; and the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to full costs, without reference to the amount of the recovery.

SEC. 4. To take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MR. CHATFIELD rose to a question of privilege. He had been told on the floor of the House that he had no business to interfere with any bills not relating to New-York City, and he had found that New-York delegates were unable to have any voice on New-York City bills; and therefore his remaining in the House was of no use. He moved that leave of absence during the balance of the session be granted him, with pay for the whole session. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. GARRISON was placed on the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, in the place of Mr. GAGE, who is absent through sickness.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the chair, on the Governor's Message, and reported progress.

The bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act was taken up, but no action was had upon it.

The Committee took up and discussed the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill.

The Assembly met in the evening to resume discussion on the Governor's Message.

Mr. WALKER occupied the session by a speech in favor of the Message, and attacking the Democratic Party and its principles. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 27.

I.—THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION IN CONGRESS—Abstracts of the Majority and two Minority Reports from the Special Committee of the Senate—Proceedings in Congress thereon.
II.—THE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO—Particulars of the Overthrow and Flight of Gen. COMONFORT.
III.—THE PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES AT WASHINGTON—Rhind *vs.* Boutwell, Clay *vs.* Cullom, Bell *vs.* Williams, &c.—A Duel.
IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Christian Powers in China—Reorganization of the United States Supreme Court—Congressional Manners—The Administration and Cuba—The Ideal Yankee—Foreign Criminals in New-York—The Virginia Steamship Enterprise, &c.
V.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS—By the *Arago*.
VI.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
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IX.—NARRATIVE OF THE CRUISE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE WABASH.
X.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.
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XIII—WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN MILTON—Loss of Life.
XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.
XV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XVI.—KANSAS AFFAIRS—Our Correspondence—Gen. CALHOUN'S Statement, in full.
XVII.—THE KOSSUTH FAMILY IN AMERICA.
XVIII.—GENERAL SCOTT IN RICHMOND.
XIX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.
XX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets—Cotton Trade, &c., &c.

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This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water st., and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

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BARTHOLF'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES
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The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

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IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Youth and beauty meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.—*Byron.*

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☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 689 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Shirts for 1858.**—100 dozen custom-made shirts, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED.

VAN BRUNT—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, TUNIS VAN BRUNT to MARY, daughter of William R. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

BARIGHT—NEWCOMB.—In Columbia, Tenn., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, ED. P. BARIGHT, of New-York, to Miss SOPHIA WALLS, eldest daughter of Rev. Harvey Newcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, after a long and severe illness, JAMES THOMSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John and Andrew, and of his sons in-law, Joseph Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Monroe-st., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TILFORD.—In this City, after a short illness of scarlet fever, CARRIE, only daughter of James A. and Harriet H. Tilford, aged 3 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 26, from No. 30 7th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MILROSE.—In this City, on Thursday Feb. 25, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH MILROSE, aged 57 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The friends of the family, and members of Stanton st., Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock from No. 50 1st st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Tarrytown papers please copy.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, SUSAN A., wife of John Miller, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., at her late residence, No. 179 East 15th-st. The remains will be removed on Saturday morning to East Chester for interment.

CONGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, SARAH, wife of Dr. John S. Conger, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear as Jessie Brown, in
A NEW, ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
in three acts founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by Mr.
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who will appear in the play in the character of the Nena Sahib.

In pursuing with fidelity the promise made to the public on the production of "The Poor of New-York," to maintain a succession of new dramatic works illustrative of concurrent events and affording pictures of the times, the management present "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," as a subject of unusual interest, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and from the opportunity it affords of representing pictorially those scenes where this great struggle is going on, and acquainting the audience with details of costume, of manners and of life in Hindostan, which cannot be so readily or so agreeably learned from any source as from the stage.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama, in three acts,

JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nana Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....D. Bourcicault
Achmet, his Valkeel.....Grosvenor
Randal McGregor, Captain in the 78th Highlanders, Lester
Georgie McGregor, his brother, Ensign
in the 32 Regiment.....A. H. Davenport
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 33d Regiment. Blake
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....T. B. Johnston
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Sloan
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Feroshes' and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.....Miss Mary Ganuon.
Who has kindly consented to play this part at the request of the author.
Mary.....Miss Orton.
Ladies amongst the besieged families.

ACT I.—PEACE.

Scene 1—The Bungalow, or country house of Mrs. Campbell, near Lucknow with distant view of the city and the Goomtee River.....Riviere.
Home in India—Tiffin—Achmet, the spy of the Nena Sahib—The scum and the wave—Jessie Brown and her two lovers—The foster sister—The first gleam of war—Randall McGregor and the intercepted letter—The project of the Rajah of Bithoor to surprise the Bungalow—The escape of the spy and the appearance of Rev. David Blount—Randal leaves the defence of the Bungalo to the chaplain—His conscientious scruples—A struggle between conscience and courage.

Scene 2.—Exterior of the Rungalo by Night—Isherwood Cassidy's discovery—Sweenie reconnoiters—Jessie and Geordie—The four besieged—The sister—The heart's rejoicing—A tale of "Auld Lang Syne."

Scene 3.—Mrs. Campbell's chamber in the Bungalo—Distant view of Lucknow by Night—The Fort and the Goomtee River.—The night of the outbreak—The terror of Amy—Randal's promise to rescue—"The McGregor has gien his word, bele tak' it up"—The sudden appearance of the Nena Sahib—The child in peril—Jessie's resources—The attack of the Hindoos, under Nena Sahib, upon the Bungalo—The dispatch—Geordie McGregor's first fight—"He blenches"—Jessie's prayer—The Chsplain and Jessie recall the failihg courage of the soldier—Sweenie's pluck and Jessie's sacrifice—The ruse—Sweenie escapes—The attempt to blow up the bridge—Geordie falls—The signal guns from Lucknow—"Geordie McGregor is not a coward!"

ACT II.—A court and hall within a Hindoo Temple in Lucknow—The prisoners—The massacre of Cawnpore—The divan of the Nena—His attempt to make Geordie counsel his brother Randal to surrender—Jessie's view of the case—Her doom—Geordie yields to save her life—The letter—Jessie fears that Geordie will sign his infamy—Dares not speak to him, but recollects how to address his heart—Through the melody of auld Scotland, she sings:

Oh, why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the sea?
Oh, why left I my hame,
In the auld country, &c.

The welcome visitors from the infernal regions—The mine and counter-mine—Cassidy's tongue nearly loses him his head—The Nena and Jessie—"Oh, where have ye been a'the day, my boy Jammie"—The dark road of escape—The underground railroad sometimes good for white folks—Randal and Blount and a flag of truce come to exchange prisoners—The cruelty of the Nena—His defence of the revolt—The letter in Gaelic—Geordie attempts to interest Jessie's escape at the sacrifice of his life—The vengeance of the Nena—"Swing their bodies to the minaret of the Temple, beside their flag of truce"—Blount in despair, "Hang me too!"—His desire "to be counted in"—The seizure of Achmet—A Hindoo Guy Fawkes—He is bound with the cords destined to execute Jessie—The escape by the mine—The signal of the clock of the mosque—Achmet's doom.

ACT III.—The Residency—The Redan—The fort forming the out-post work of the Residency—Dawn of day—Distant View of the Encampment and Trenches of the Rebel Force—Riviere. Tableau—The besieged—The last ration—No hope of relief—Jessie in distress—The attack and the repulse—The last hope gone—The prayer of the women to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Sepoys—The terrible recollection of Cawnpore—The desperate alternative—Suicide before dishonor—The Temple—The terrible defence of the women and children from the hands of the barbarians—Jessie's dream—"Nae, I'm nae dreamin—it's the slogan o' the Highlands—Help! help! help! at last!"—The incredulity of the men—The nearer approach of the foe—"To the guns, men, to the guns—Another hour and we are all saved!"—The distant pibroch of the Seventy-eighth Highlands is heard—"The Campbells are coming"—Hawlock forces his way into the city—"I should auld acquaintance be forgot"—The column of the Highland infantry carries the Redan and rescues its brave defenders. Tableau.

Entirely new music has been composed for this piece, including a Scotch Medley Overture by Mr. J. P. COOKE, who has been engaged to conduct.

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies:

"Auld Lang Syne."
"Charlie is my Darling."
"Oh, Why left I my Hame."
"My Boy Tammie."
"Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot Ye."
"Auld Robin Gray."

The performance will conclude with the farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

NOTICE.—On and after Feb. 22, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1858,
First night of Mark Lemon's three-act drama,
MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

Mr. Odiman.....Mr. Burnett | Weazle.....Mr. Martin
Mr. Verdon.....Mr Wheatleigh | Orgrave.....Mr. Stoddart
Mr. Smyth.....Mr. Jefferson | Mowbray.....Mr. Burnam
Fanny Morrison.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Symth.....Miss Manners | Marian.....Mrs Johnston
To conclude with the never tiring comicality of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Aldwinkle.....Mr Burnett | Paul.....Mr. Peters
Diggory, his great character.....Mr. Jefferson
TO-MORROW EVENING, 27, the ANNUAL BENEFIT of MR. BURNETT, Stage Manager, when will be performed MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS, MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE and A STEAMBOAT DISASTER.
Box sheet now open.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 26.
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince.....Master C. Sherwood
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE
CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
JACK'S THE LAD.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
MAGIC HANDS.
After which the fairy drama of
THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Drama of
SARAH, THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
Will be acted, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
To be followed by the Drama of
LAFITTE,
To conclude with the Drama, entitled the
BLACKSMITH OF GHENT.
In rehearsal, a new Drama of the DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE, also the WOOD DEMON.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STARTLING NOVELTY.—Something Picturesque and Brilliant.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE SCARLET LETTER, Or, THE ELFIN CHILD, a romantic Drama, in a prologue and three acts, dramatized by G. L. Aiken, Esq., from Hawthorne's celebrated novel. Little Pearl, the Elfin Child, Little Cordelia Howard; Rev. Mr Dimmesdale, Mr. G. C Howard; Hester Prynne, Mrs G. C Howard. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, 46th performance of the extraordinarily successful PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH. THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM &c., the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND Classical Matinée will be given at Spingler Institute, Union square, at 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, Feb 27. A Quartet by Haydn, a Trio by Beethoven, and an Ottetto by Mendelssohn, will be played.
Tickets $1—to be obtained at the door and at the music stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS and SCHUBERTH & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE,
Lessee and Sole Director.....B. Ullman
This morning, at 9, commences the sale of tickets and seats for this evening's ROBERT LE DIABLE and tomorrow's ERNANI, which is given as a cheap opera night.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½; doors open at 6¾.
Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with new scenery, new dresses, new properties, increased chorus, orchestra and ballet.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will appear for the first time as the Princess, thus making the cast perfect in every respect.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Bertram.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, DUCY BARRE, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, FORMES.
The sale of seats for "Robert" commences this morning.
TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 8,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CARD.

The Director, being determined to offer to the patrons of the Cheap Opera nights attractions equal to those given on the regular nights, announces for Saturday the first performance of
ERNANI,
on which occasion
MADAME D'ANGRI
will make her first appearance as Charles the Fifth.
The other rôles by
LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
The sale of seats for "Ernani" commences this morning at 9 o'clock.
On Monday—A ROSSINIAN REVIVAL,
First and positively only night of
OTELLO.
LA GRANGE, TIBERINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, CARL FORMES.
OTELLO cannot be repeated until after the HUGUENOTS. The sale of seats for "Otello" commences on Saturday.
To SUBSCRIBERS—The Academy being required for the rehearsals of the "Huguenots," no Matinée can be given next week. The subscribers are entitled to an admission to "Ernani" instead of the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr. Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned Concerts Musard in Paris,
And conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
Which are annually given at the IMPERIAL OPERA HOUSE,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and faithful woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands everything appertaining to a cooks situation; meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, &c., &c.; is a first-rate baker, washer and ironer in superior style; is a person who can produce the most undoubted testimonials for capability and good moral excellence, having filled a place of trust for many years; is obliging and respectful towards her employer. Can be seen at MRS. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th st., corner of 8th av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton place, 8th-st., front room, first floor; or address J. M. for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND HIGHLY-RECOMmended girl, a situation as waitress, in a respectable boarding-house; will do chamberwork and assist with housework. No objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Also, a regular dressmaker, seamstress and shirtmaker. Wages $7 to $8. Gives sample of work. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED,—A SMART AND OBLIGING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a nice and tidy American Protestant girl looks for a place as nurse and chambermaid, or plain seamstress; both are highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman, who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 86 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address B C., care of Mr. CARR, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by an active, hard-working woman. Good references. Apply, for three days, at the office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP for City and country, can always be supplied with faithful, capable, civil and worthy domestic servants, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery; every effort used to give satisfaction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 112 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, in a private family; has lived in that capacity for several years. The very best of City reference given as to capability and honesty. Apply to No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st., right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 105 17th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT WOman for general housework; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 360 4th-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRUG CLERK, to learn the business. Apply at No. 355 6th-av.

BOARDING

BOARDING—A GENTEEL AND STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first class house, with all the modern improvements, and in a desirable location, can reduce their expenses with but slight inconvenience, by renting to a respectable and responsible widow lady, with two children, 7 and 9 years of age, a suite of well-furnished rooms, (front,) with board; location between 34th and 30th sts. and 6th av. References given and required. Address S. T., at this office, with full particulars regarding rooms and price, including gas, fires, &c.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and one small room, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No 48 Livingston st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let one or two choice front rooms, on the second floor, with full or partial board in a first class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of reference given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE SECOND STORY of a well furnished private house to let, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen, with board, if desired. Fire, gas and bath. Accommodations superior and terms moderate. Location West 22d-st. Address AVENUE, office of this paper.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES INDUCES a family occupying an elegant brown stone house containing every modern improvement, to let a flat of furnished rooms with full board, private table, and private servant if desired, to a genteel family or others, at No. 40 10th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a genteel, private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, and where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and wife; location between 12th and 20th sts.; address, with location and price, F. A. G., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, one 60-horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned and one of the best finished engines in the City; has cut-off and fly-wheel, 14 feet diameter by 20-inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water st.
Also one finished engine, 11-inch bore by 2-feet stroke, with everything complete, including band fly-wheel. Has been used but one month, and is now in perfect order.
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine. Connections, &c., in good order. Borden's make. Will be sold low. Apply at the lumber yard No. 381 8th-st., E. R.
ISAAC DURYEE.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LAdies' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.
5 elegant brown stone houses on 5th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 6th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground 100 feet square on 4th-av. and 29th st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University-place.
A house in St Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lease of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c. apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 447 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupation, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE LOW.—A three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water gas, range &c., &c., No. 41 Smith-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; first mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Also, a two-story brick cottage, corner of Claremont and Park avs, for only $3,000; very little cash wanted. Also the first-class three-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, and modern improvements, No. 129 Vanderbilt-av. Apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 554 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. BAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; three parlors 20 x 22, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broad-way stages and 6th-av. cars within one minute's walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HODGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x129 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber, the situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 375 State-st., between Nevins and Bevers sts., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, near Fulton-av. Railroad. House, 21x45 feet, three rooms deep, gas and water in; lot 21x100, including court-yard. Apply to J. R. WALTER, No. 171 Water-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill—A four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 188 Broadway.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, auctioneer of re l estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of every description and beautiful works of art, the property of JARED W. MOORE, Esq., contained in the 5-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all made to order by Roth & Goldsmidt, and in perfect order. The house contains over 600 lots of magnificent rosewood, oak and satinwood furniture, marble groups, bronzes, paintings, &c., all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed in two days from the house. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF
Three elegant carved suits of solid rosewood furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, velvet, Wilton and Axminster carpets, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE
Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa bedsteads, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN HOUSES and lots to settle the estate of the late J. R. St. Felix, Esq.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Fulton-av. 17 lots, comprising fronts between Raymond and Navy sts.

On Raymond-st. 38 lots, including the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mr. St. Felix.

On Raymond-st. 4 three-story first-class houses and lots with modern improvements.

On Flatbush-av. 2 houses and 4 lots, near Fulton-av.

On Navy-st. 3 lots, 78 feet from Fulton-av.

On St. Felix-st. 19 lots, bet. Fulton and DeKalb avs.

Sale absolute to close the estate. Title perfect. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIVE BROWN-STONE BUILDINGS ON 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at auction.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths and two water-closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3¾ inches wide, by 40 feet deep. Tax lots are 22 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without reserve. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF ROSEWOOD PARlor and chamber furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday), Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 126 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, as above, without any reserve, the entire contents of the house, viz.: two suites of parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble-top etageres, pier glass, several oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, hat-stand, with a large assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, oak extension table. For full particulars, see this day's *Herald* and the catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large invoice of jewelry and cigars sold to pay advances, consisting of diamond breast-pins, finger rings, gold pencil cases, gold lockets, vest and guard chains, 18 carat; gold bracelets, sleeve buttons, ladies' gold chatelaines, ladies' gold watches, seal rings, plain and chased ditto. Also, about 50,000 of imported and domestic cigars, consisting of the following brands, viz.: Wig-wag, Rio Hondo, La Union, La Real, Corona, Ducal, El Divan, Deux Ames, and other favorite brands.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, part of which has been removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale. Also, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, stoves, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 4th-av., 82 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.

JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st, 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1858.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for one hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 35 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers is called to the low rate of freight and the insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1858.
OFFICIAL—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 16th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 16th day of March.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

$30.000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }
ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest at 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25.000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

$45.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in one or more sums. Downtown property preferred. Apply to GEORGE E. CROGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office of J. M. BURNETT, basement.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
Feb. 3, 1858. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	G. C. BOUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK.	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested for any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
1 Tool Chest, $7; 2 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $3	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 33; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 15
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17

Total $2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL STEVENS, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations and bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided said act for the meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass.; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, the said meeting and nominations are ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered, that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers;) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me, at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUPLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New-York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on of before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMLITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject in relation to the discontinuance of steam on 11th-av., below 59th-st., on MONDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested in the same are hereby notified to be present without any further notice.

JOHN GREGORY, }
H. R. HOFFMIRE, }
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Railroads.
E. H. REED, }
JAMES OWENS. }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject relative to Albany-st., on TUESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without any further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE, }
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee on Streets.
JOHN LYNES, }

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P.M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761, Broadway,

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALLED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryr

NEW-YORK CITY.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

His Arrest—Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict.

PAUL HERNANDEZ, a native of Mexico, who kept a low eating and drinking saloon in the basement No. 83 West Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, yesterday morning shot his wife with a pistol while she was sitting near the stove. The report of the pistol was heard by several persons in the building, and the Fifth Ward Police were notified of the occurrence. On entering the room, the woman was found in the arms of her husband, bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of the neck. Her husband was greatly excited, and kept continually repeating "Maggie, Maggie, I did not mean to do it." He was speedily arrested, and his wife was taken to the City Hospital, where she died a few minutes after admission. The deceased was native of Ireland, about 30 years of age, and had only been married to the prisoner four months. Her name before she was married was O'Brien. Since their marriage they have quarreled a good deal, and he has been in the habit of drinking to excess.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body The following is the evidence in the case:

Jane Ennis was the first witness—She testified that she boarded with the prisoner at No. 83 West Broadway, and had been boarding there for the last five weeks; the prisoner was in the constant habit of quarreling with his wife, and the latter had often told her that she was afraid her husband would murder her some day; Hernandez was drunk nearly all day Wednesday; during the day he beat the deceased and dragged her into a room off the basement; about seven o'clock the ensuing morning, while in bed, she heard the prisoner come into the basement; shortly afterwards the deceased came into her room and said that the prisoner had called her bad names; she then went into the saloon, and soon after she heard a pistol shot, upon which she immediately jumped out of bed and ran into the adjoining room, and there saw deceased in the arms of the prisoner; he was greatly excited, and called out, "Maggie, Maggie, I did not mean to do it;" blood was flowing freely from the neck of the deceased; the prisoner took deceased into the back room, when she dropped unconscious upon the floor; two policemen came in and arrested the prisoner and had the deceased taken to the Hospital; a pistol which was found in the room she recognized as one she had often seen in the hands of the prisoner; the deceased had frequently told her that her husband was jealous of her; deceased was not an intemperate woman.

Henry Hass of No. 209 Elm-street, a carpenter, sworn—Had know the prisoner for some time, and the deceased for only two weeks; he had known of their quarreling together; for several days past he had worked for the owner of the house where the prisoner and his wife lived; about eight o'clock that morning, while he was at work in the back basement of the house, he heard a pistol shot in the front basement; a board partition separated the two basement rooms; very soon after the shooting, two policemen came and arrested the prisoner; he saw the prisoner on Thursday making some lead balls, and thought at the time whether he might not be making the balls for the purpose of shooting him (witness,) on the same day he saw a pistol in his hands; he once spoke to the prisoner about beating his wife, and the prisoner was very indignant at the interference.

Stanley Druse, of No. 102 Worth-street, and *Thomas Graham*, of No. 62 Centre street, testified that they slept at the prisoner's house on Wednesday night; while in bed the next morning, they heard the report of the pistol about 8 o'clock, but did not see the shooting.

Henry Heidlebrod, proprietor of the grocery in the same building, testified to frequent fights between prisoner and deceased; he heard the report of the pistol, and ascertained that deceased had been shot; at once gave information at the Station-house.

Thomas Hannay, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Heidlebrad, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Captain Hutchings, of the Fifth Ward Police, said he arrested the prisoner, and had the deceased conveyed to the Hospital.

The medical evidence showed that the ball entered the back part of the neck of deceased and lodged in the muscles. The ball in its course severed the carotid artery, and the hemorrhage ensuing was the immediate cause of death.

There being no further testimony, the case was here given to the Jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of her husband, PAUL HERNANDEZ, Feb. 25, 1858, at No. 83 West Broadway."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was examined. He stated that he was born at Tampico, Mexico; is 32 years of age, and by occupation a saloon keeper; in relation to the charge of murder, "I plead not guilty, and say that it was accidental," said he. At the close of the examination the prisoner was locked up in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE GREENWICH-STREET OUTRAGE.—WILLIAM HAGEN, one of the boys concerned in the outrage on TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street, and who pleaded guilty, three weeks since, to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced on Wednesday, by Judge INGRAHAM, to one year's imprisonment in the City Prison. All the members of this gang have now been sentenced, O'CONNELL to be hung April 22, TOOLE to twelve years, and "Sailor Dan" to ten years, in the State Prison. HAGEN was in the house with the party, at the time the outrage was committed, but he did not participate in it. Hence the lightness of his sentence.

CAPTAIN TURNER'S LECTURE ON "FAST MEN."—Last evening, in Hope Chapel, Capt. JAS. M. TURNER delivered, before a pretty large and very friendly audience, a lecture on "Fast Men," among whom he included Adam, from his having gone through his patrimony of Eden with extraordinary rapidity, and then attributed his loss—like many an unfortunate sufferer in the recent crisis—to the thoughtlessness of his wife. In subsequent ages, Nimrod, Nebuchadnezzar, ALEXANDER the Great and JULIUS CÆSAR figured as fast men of the first water. At a still later period CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS appeared, and finding Genoa too hot for him, adopted the brilliant idea of starting out to discover a new world for himself. He also was a fast man of the first order. After him Mr. TURNER cited all the Royal celebrities of England as specimens of the fast men of their respective times, and then came down to our own day. He described our prevailing notion as impatience; the prevailing fact, brevity. Thence he entered on a general sketch of the fast characters of the age, as the fast speculator, the fast actor, the fast dramatist, the fast reporter, the fast editor, the fast critic, and a long list of other "fasts." His general estimate of fast character exhibited a friendly appreciation of it. He described it as really a glorious one, instinctively recoiling from all meanness—which declaration, of course, was received with all the honors.

Frauds in the Street Department.

The Aldermanic Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

The Third-avenue case was continued.

Mr. EDWARD BOYLE, the Surveyor, appeared and presented his memoranda of the quantities, as follows:

Lineal feet of curb and gutter set	8,325	11-12
Lineal feet of curb and gutter reset	1,019	3-12
Square feet of flagging	31,545	¾
Lineal feet of gutter reset	240	4-12
Lineal feet curb and gutter set by owners	270	10-12
Cubic yards of earth excavation	1,285	⅗
Cubic yards of rock excavation	57	⅗
Cubic yards of earth filling	509	

Several of the Assessors were called, but they could not tell by whom the assessment list in this case was made up. It was stated that the Surveyors' estimates were sometimes given to the Contractors by the Surveyors, and by them taken to the Street Commissioner. Mr. CHARLES TURNER could give no information in the matter. He had nothing to do with the matter. The lists were usually sent to Mr. TAYLOR, when he was Street Commissioner.

Alderman ADAMS stated that matters in the several Departments had been done in so loose a manner that it seemed almost impossible to trace any document, on which the slightest suspicion rested, to any responsible parties. The Committee adjourned until some new cases shall have been referred to them.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM.

The Treasurer's report acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions during the last month:

Young Men's Tract Society	$1
W. S. Gilman, per W. C. Gilman	50
G. L. Hall	5
James H. Titus	5
Samuel T. Skidmore	5

[illegible] of shirts from pupils of Miss RALLEY's school.
[illegible] of clothing from F. A. STRELING, Esq.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, the Agent of the Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his diaries, from which it appeared the following have been their operations during the last month:

A large proportion of the inmates of our prisons had been visited, and those about whom were found some extenuating circumstances were appropriately aided:

Complaints carefully investigated	109
Of this number were discontinued on their advice	37
Discharged from custody on their recommendation	41
Discharged convicts and others aided with money	29
Discharged convicts and others aided with clothing	11
Sent away into the country	7
Within the last four weeks 113 persons, once in [illegible] State Prison or Penitentiary, have applied [illegible] ordinary aid—most of them reformed, and have lived lives of undeviating honesty and circumspection since their discharge from prison, periods varying from three months to eight years.	

Such applications in many instances were very painfully and reluctantly made. To refuse, for want of means, such persons a helping hand in times of absolute need, is a state of things much to be deplored. Although the most rigid economy, and the keenest discrimination have been observed in all their movements, they are sadly in arrear. To enable this institution to be more useful to those who have erred, to save them from a repetition of wrong, to strengthen such in their moral purposes so that they cease to do evil and learn to do well, the hearty and timely support and coöperation of a sympathizing and benevolent public is earnestly solicited.

The Board of Police and the Railroads.

JAN. 29, 1858.

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of an opinion whether the Board of Police have jurisdiction and power to prevent the use of steam by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies below Forty-second-street. We beg leave to refer to a letter of our Mr. HALL, (late District-Attorney,) addressed, Oct. 27, 1857, to the General Superintendent of Police, and to say that it covers our present opinion.

So long as an ordinance of the City prohibits the use of steam below Forty-second street, so long we believe its continued use is a public nuisance, which, under the law of your existence, in sections 5 and 6, you may abate, and which, as a matter of Police affecting the economy of the streets and the safety and comfort of the citizens, comes properly under your cognizance. Our attention was called to an act of the Legislature which gives the New-Haven Company, it is alleged, power to convey by steam, passengers through the streets of New-York. But, whatever of permission may be thus given, the act must be construed with reference to the consistency with the City ordinances; for under the act as construed by the Railroad Companies, they may allow locomotives to run to the entire length of the track in the City. How your power or discretion is to operate in enforcing the ordinance is a question properly for your own discussion. With great respect, your obedient servants, BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,

No. 237 Broadway.

Police Intelligence.

THE CANAL-STREET HOMICIDE.—I. Frederick Badenkopf, who recently shot James P. Duyckinck at the lager bier saloon No. 108 Canal-street, was yesterday examined before Coroner Connery, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. He stated in his examination that he was born in Hanover, was 35 years of age, and a Constable by occupation. In relation to the charge of murder, he said that he was attacked and knocked down by some of the party in the saloon. The blows he received affected him so that he did not know what he was about. If he shot a pistol off he did it while he was unconscious, as he had no ill feeling against any one in the room.

TICKET SWINDLING.—Two Frenchmen complained yesterday at the Mayor's Office of having been defrauded in the purchase of tickets for California, at the ticket-office No. 102 West-street. They each purchased a ticket for California on the *Moses Taylor*, paying $60 a ticket. On presenting the tickets they proved to be bogus. The Mayor dispatched an officer to the place, who compelled the accused to give up the money.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two young men, about 16 years of age, named James Ryan and John Kerrigan, were found at an early hour, yesterday morning, in the grocery store of John H. Morell, No. 127 Roosevelt-street. They got into the place by forcing open the shutter of a window in the second story. Officer Peeney, of the Fourth Ward, saw a light in the store, and immediately opened the door and arrested them. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Two Polish glaziers, giving their names as Ralph Davis and Isidor Joseph, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a piece of satin valued at $6, from the store of Mr. William Morris, No. 249 William-street. The accused were engaged to put in some broken windows, and while in the store stole the satin. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for trial in default of $500 each.

FEMALE GARROTERS.—Eliza Moran, an Irish woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with joining with one Ellen Kerrigan in an assault on Mary Kennedy, robbing her of $28 50 and her bonnet, on the evening previous. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused for trial. Her confederate has not yet been arrested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, this evening, at this favorite Theatre when a most excellent entertainment will be given, consisting of four pieces, viz.: "Jack's the Lad, or the Pride of the Ocean," the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," the drama of the "Frolic of the Fairies," and that of "Sarah the Jewess," interspersed with songs, dances, &c. The celebrated "Carlo Family," with the full force of the National Company will appear. On Monday is to be produced the "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUCCESS OF THE SCARLET LETTER.—They have made another decided hit at BARNUM'S Museum with the thrilling dramatization of "HAWTHORNE'S Scarlet Letter," with little CORDELIA HOWARD as the *Elfin Child*. It takes like wild fire. It is to be repeated this afternoon. The "Pioneer Patriot" this evening again.

LONG ISLAND.

LEE-AVENUE LECTURES.—The last of a course of lectures at the Lee avenue Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Missionary enterprise, was delivered on Wednesday evening by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq. It was a very pleasant lecture, and the house, which was well filled, received it with warm applause. The history of the Revolution, he said, would not be complete until the share of the brave women in the heroic efforts of those troubled times was recognized. The ravages of the war fell not so heavily upon any other class of persons as upon the women. Many of them were from the best families of the Old World, nurtured under all the influences of position and wealth, but they knew what would be expected of them in their new home, and were willing to bear their part. These women threw round the true spirits of the Revolution the charm of home; they wove the banners their husbands or brothers bore. He mentioned the case of Widow ANDERSON, who, in her old age and in her poverty, sent her only son to join the army; MARGARET GARBURN, who, when her husband fell at Fort Scott, took his place at the guns and served during the campaign; Mrs. HAYWARD, who was ordered by British officers to have her house illuminated, but by her firmness prevented it, declaring it could only be done by walking over her dead body; ELIZABETH DANVERS, who rose from her bed, as her quick ear heard the first sound from the guns at Bunker Hill, rushing in her night-dress to the quarters of some militia men who were about sitting down to their refreshments and crying out, "Why on earth don't you march! don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?" He spoke at considerable length upon the character of the mother of WASHINGTON, and upon that of MARTHA WASHINGTON. ABIGAIL ADAMS claimed a share of attention, and he recited humorously the story of her marriage. Next to the influence of women in the Revolution was that of the clergymen. WASHINGTON had declared in his letters, that if the clergymen had not thrown their influence in its favor the cause would have been ruined. If a wife opposed her husband joining the ranks, the clergyman interfered in favor of his going. If a maiden desired to retain her lover at home, the clergyman declared he would not marry them if he did not go, and nobody else in the country would dare to do it. It was customary when a company of men were raised, and were about to march against the enemy, to draw up before the house of the dominie and get his blessing. One of the Boston clergymen had prayed after this fashion: "O Lord! if our enemies will fight, let them have fighting enough. If more troops come over, Lord sink them!" And the congregation responded, "Yea, Lord, let them all be sunk." The lecturer spoke of CATHARINE SCHUYLER, who burned over her wheatfields that the grain might not feed the enemies of her country; and of LUCY KNOX, wife of Gen. KNOX, who left alone her royalist family. LYDIA GAYER, a young Quaker girl, had saved WASHINGTON and his army at White Marsh. RACHEL MARTIN, of South Carolina, had *nine children, and seven sons were in the army*. He would introduce the name of Mrs. ARNOLD. Reared in luxurious splendor, she was not fit to be a poor man's wife; and they had been married but a short time when he fell. She set herself up as a leader in dissipation and fashion; and to her influence and extravagance he owed, in great part, his ruin. With such a wife as MARTHA WASHINGTON, what, he asked, might not have been expected from BENEDICT ARNOLD?

Mrs. ARNOLD the lecturer treated as a fashionably dissipated woman, and to her charge laid ARNOLD'S treachery;—in this differing essentially from the estimate which Mr. IRVING puts upon her. With a reference to the women of our day, and an indication of the sphere in which they may best exhibit their heroism, the lecturer concluded.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mr. HENRY M. VAN PELT was attacked by a gang of Twelfth Ward thieves on Summit street, South Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and was seriously injured. He was knocked down, beaten and kicked in a most horrible manner. He was repeatedly struck upon the head; the cheek bone [illegible] fractured, and several dangerous wounds inflicted. He was soon after found in this condition by a policeman and taken to the Station-House, where his wounds were dressed. Officers O'REILLY and [illegible], of the Third Ward, immediately went in pursuit of the ruffians, and after a good deal of trouble arrested four fellows on suspicion, who gave their names as John McCormick, John Conklin, Joseph [illegible] and Patrick Learny. They were locked up in the Station-house to await the result of VAN PELT'S injuries. They are all well known to the Police, and have frequently been arrested for offences against the peace. They are all Irishmen and quite young, the oldest being over twenty one. PATRICK KIERNAN was [illegible] as a witness. VAN PELT is in a very critical condition.

THE FLATBUSH HILL AFFRAY.—The trial of [illegible] BUTLER for an assault with intent to kill PATRICK MCCARTY, at Prospect Hill, on the 4th of July last, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the Jury, being unable to agree after two hours' deliberation, were locked up until this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

SUICIDE.—A man named JERRY MORRISY, residing at No. 542 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself with a bed-cord.

STABBING.—Two school boys, one named ISAAC OSBORN and the other named SAMUEL W. DAVIS, got into a fight in Brooklyn, when the former stabbed the latter in the arm, inflicting a dangerous wound.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning house No. 209 Gold-street was damaged by fire to the extent of $300. Insured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

$17,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	89½	47	Bank of America	110
10,000	do	89¾	24	do	109¾
10,000	do	90	10	Hud. Riv. R.R.	31
1,000	Virginia 6s	92½	120	do	31¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	261	do	31¾
23,000	do	83½	400	do	b10 31¾
1,000	do	83¾	150	do	b30 31¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '75	82½	50	do	b20 31¾
4,000	do	83	25	do	b10 31¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	89¼	100	do	tw 31¾
500	do	89½	130	Harlem Railroad	15½
1,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	101	415	do	15¾
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	58	260	do	b30 15¾
3,000	H. R. R. R. 1st Mt.	97½	300	do	s60 15
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d Mt.	90	300	do	15¾
18,000	H. R. R. R. 3d Mt.	70	670	do	15
9,000	do	b30 70¾	100	do	b5 15
10,000	Har. R. 1st Mo	83½	130	Har. R. R. Pref	25
1,000	Har. R. 2d Mo	72	120	do	24½
1,000	do	71	300	Reading Railroad	64
1,000	do	70½	500	do	b60 64¼
2,000	Har. 3d M. Bs	51	300	do	b15 64
10,000	R. R. Bs. '86	b30 71¾	200	do	b10 64
5,000	do	71	310	do	63⅞
8,000	do	70¾	350	do	63¾
21,000	M. C. R. R. 6s. 1st m. S. F. con. Bs	101	300	do	s10 63¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	s10 94½	100	do	b30 64
5,500	do	94½	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	72
119	Ill. Cen. Jly Rights	104	225	do	71
19,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G bd.	38	80	do	b60 72
3,000	do	b60 38	480	do	29¾
21,000	do	37¾	100	do	b10 30
5,000	do	b60 37½	550	do	29¼
5,000	do	36¾	70	do	29⅞
6,000	do	38	125	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	51
10,000	do	b60 36	17	do	51¾
1,000	do	35½	68	do	51¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m. B.	87	50	do	b10 52
200	Merch. Bank	111	50	do	b60 52½
85	Bank Commerce	101¾	10	Panama Railroad	105
103	Metropolitan Bank	103½	75	do	104¾
15	Market Bank	100	175	do	104
10	do	100¾	25	do	104¾
10	Artisans' Bank	80	157	Ill. Central R. R.	97
75	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113¾	50	do	97¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 76¾	100	do	97¾
50	do	b30 76½	50	do	b30 97½
200	do	s3 76	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	18
50	Cum. Coal Co	s10 21	270	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	92
10	do	21¾	50	do	92¼
150	do	21	15	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	98
200	do	20⅞	200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b30 50
200	do	20¾	100	do	b15 50
144	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	61½	100	do	b10 50
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88½	500	do	49¾
210	do	88	200	do	49⅞
545	do	87¾	250	do	s30 49¾
150	do	b10 87⅞	549	do	50
900	do	b15 88	25	Chi. R. I. R. R	78¾
53	do	87⅞	286	do	79
580	Erie Railroad	35	50	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	10¾
660	do	b10 35	899	do	11
300	do	b30 35	20	do	11¼
200	do	s30 34¾	25	do	b10 11¾
450	do	34½	20	do	11¾
450	do	34¾	100	do	b60 11¾
100	do	b15 35	25	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	80
50	do	b30 35½	300	Bruns. C. L. Co.	b30 3¼
100	do	s60 34¾	100	Canton Co.	b30 25
100	do	b10 34⅞	100	do	s60 24¼
150	do	c 34¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	92½	100	Erie Railroad	35¾
1,000	Indiana State 5s	85	100	do	s30 35½
8,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs '76	97	400	do	35¾
7,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d M. Bs.	87	100	do	b10 35½
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	b10 95	400	do	35½
1,000	do	95	80	do	35¾
6,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	37	150	do	b30 35¾
350	Canton Co.	24½	50	do	b30 35½
100	do	s30 24⅝	100	do	s60 35
50	do	24⅝	50	do	b10 35¼
50	do	b30 24¾	100	do	b10 35
15	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	62	150	Hud. River R. R.	32
24	do	62¼	50	do	b10 32
100	Penn. Coal Co	b30 76¾	470	Harlem R. R.	15
50	Cumb. Coal Co	21	200	do	15⅛
936	N. Y. Central R. R.	88¾	100	do	15¾
100	do	b60 88¾	100	Reading R. R.	64
100	do	88¼	400	M. So & N. I. R. R.	29¾
100	do	s10 88¼	100	do	b30 30¼
150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b10 80	100	do	b60 30¾
50	do	s10 80	100	do	29¾
150	do	80	100	do	30
400	La C. & M. R. R.	11¾	20	M. S & N. I prf. Stk.	52
500	do	b60 11¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	98
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39	150	do	98¼
25	do	38¾	150	do	98½
5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	50¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8s.	Int. add. 52¾
$2,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 50½
$5,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add. 64
$5,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add. 64¼
$1,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add. 61¾
$3,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add. 77¾
$3,000	Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add. 78
$5,200	Cleveland and Toledo R. R. 7s	Int. add. 58¾
$3,000	Sackett's H. & Saratoga R. 7s	Int. add. 33½
$10,000	Virginia 6s	Flat. 92
$1,000	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	70
$610	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50
$660	Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	45
$600	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	49⅞
$4,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add. 82¼
$7,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 12
$7,000	Tennessee and Alabama R. 6s	Int. add. 69¾
$1,000	Wheeling City 6s	Int. add. 35
$10,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 1st m. 8s	Int. add. 47½
$5,000	Chi., St. Paul & Fon du Lac. R.	Int. add. 19½
$6,000	Watertown City 6s	Int. add. 35
10	shares Park Bank	90
10	shares Market Bank	101¼
6	shares Commonwealth Bank	87¾
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	99
100	shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co	15
20	shares Union Ferry Co	72
50	shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R.R.	4¼
75	shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R	2¾
40	shares Union Express Co	59½
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	44
3	shares American Express Co	93¼
15	shares Lackawanna R. R. Co	5
10	shares Continental Bank	99¼
15	shares Atlantic Bank	74
9	shares Commonwealth Bank	88¼
10	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co	108½
10	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	114½
5	shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co	99½
5	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co	183
8	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co	120½
43	shares Trust Fire Ins. Co	5c.
6	inches W. sidewalk house No. 85 Spring-st.	$1350

THURSDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Stock Market continues quite excited. The transactions to-day were heavy, both in bonds and shares. The disposition to purchase was apparently very little less remarkable, than on each of the two days preceding; but the recent heavy and well-sustained rise came to a decided pause on one or two of the leading speculatives, and the turn that quickly followed had more or less influence on the Share list. The greatest fluctuations were in New-York and Erie Bonds, which closed firm at 36 yesterday afternoon, fell this morning, on some large realizations, to 34¾ ₽ cent.; rallied at the Second Board to 35½ ₽ cent., and again fell off to 33¾@33½ after the printed list. The changes through the day in Michigan Southern, Reading, Michigan Central, Panama, Harlem and Galena, were 1@1½ ₽ cent. from yesterday's sales; while New-York Central, Illinois Central, Pacific Mail and Hudson River were firmer, and the Bond list was generally higher, Virginias selling for 92½, Tennessees for 90, Illinois Central Bonds for 95, New-York Central 7s of '76 for 97, the old issue 101, Hudson Thirds for 70 ₽ cent., and Reading 6s for 71 ₽ cent. The activity and advance in these and other dividend-paying stocks, were less affected by the disposition to realize than the fancies, the market for which closed unsettled. It will be noticed by the printed list that a large business was done.

The Money Market presents no remarkably new feature. Notwithstanding the heavy operations in stocks, most of them on a cash basis, the demand for money, either at the banks, or among the discount houses, is not equal to the supply, which is available on first or even second class securities. The rates remain unchanged. Foreign Exchange is without activity. The next packet for Europe will be the *Africa*, from this port, on Wednesday, the 3d of March. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $195,860; paid out, $146,054; and held a balance, at the close of business this afternoon, of $3,462,001. Treasury notes are in demand and some merchants are buying them, with the intention of keeping them to pay duties. The nominal rates in the street are unaltered.

The holders of coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, due on the 1st of February, and on the bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, are requested to send them to St. Louis, where they will be paid with exchange as fast as the earnings of the road will permit. The interest due on the 1st of March on Detroit City Bonds will be paid by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE.

The General Freight Agent of the Hudson River Railroad, has issued the following notice, dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1858:

"We have opened a new dépôt in New-York, for the delivery of flour at the foot of Broad-street, directly opposite the Corn Exchange—a very desirable place. We have ample room. No additional expense to shippers or consignees. All flour *vid* New-York and Hudson River Railroad will be delivered there."

From the Semi-Annual Statement of the Condition of the Free Banks of Indiana for the six months preceding the first Monday in January, 1858, we learn that the amount of stocks deposited with the State Treasurer is $1,416,737 34; notes and bills discounted, $1.166,945 24; specie, $195,456 08; capital stock, $1,471,231 25; due to depositors, $703,457 68; notes in circulation, $1,079,926.

WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, Esq., of the firm of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, has been elected a Director of the Mechanics' Banking Association, to fill a vacancy which has occured in the Board.

In Chicago, on Monday, there was less stringency in the Money Market, though rates were unchanged. The *Times* says: "Money readily commands 2½ ₽ cent. a month on the best paper. Eastern Exchange sells at 2¾@3 ₽ cent.; gold at 2½, and silver at 2."

In Cincinnati, on Monday, money was in fair demand, and the *Gazette* states that: "So far as the offerings are satisfactory, it is freely met. Rates of interest at the regular Discount Houses are 10@12 ₽ cent., and good names are not plenty outside at 15@18 ₽ cent. The market for Eastern Exchange is steady, with a slightly-improved demand. There is a continued good inquiry for bills on the East and South, and acceptable names sell readily at our quotations. There is more demand for gold, in the small way, but beyond this there is not a great deal doing."

The Money Market of St. Louis was in an easy condition at the close of last week. The *Republican* says: "The supply of money on hand at the Banks was considerably in excess of the kind of paper which will stand the scrutiny of the Directors. Outside there is very little mercantile paper offering; what there is goes at about 2 ₽ cent. a month. Notes well secured by real estate are taken at from 1½@1½ a month. The demand for Exchange was represented to be rather in excess of the supply; and Exchange was firm. Bankers' sight checks on the East were selling at a premium of ½ ₽ cent. specie, and 1½ for Missouri paper. The buying rates for time bills were, both on the East and South, ¾ discount for 30 days; 2 ₽ cent. discount for 60 days, and 3 ₽ cent. discount for 90-day bills, payable in Missouri paper."

PITTSBURG BANK STATEMENT, FEB. 22.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$136,461	$457,662	$1,471,188	$548,293
Exchange Bank	634,870	404,150	1,336 518	228,077
M. & M. Bank	101,720	160,603	753,335	166,906
Citizens' Bank	124,300	103,754	549,976	70,358
Mechanics' Bank	162,625	113,526	607,322	133,655
Iron City Bank	34,655	44,232	189,303	67,704
Alleghany Bank	89,250	40,055	337,251	47,934
Totals	1,223,881	1,322,932	5,244,899	1,260,535
Last week	1,321,236	1,342,054	5,223,631	1,245,944

ST. LOUIS BANK STATEMENTS—FEB. 20.

Merchants' Bank.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Nov. 30.
Exchange maturing	$223,413 57	$248,472 61	$184,704 20
Circulation outstand'g	327,175 00	303,085 00	303,045 00
Coin on hand	338,566 99	334,484 66	310,039 71

Bank of St. Louis.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Dec. 26.
Exchange maturing	$49,095 56	$45,395 88	$22,500 00
Circulation outstand'g	35,965 00	33,675 00	16,215 00
Coin on hand	73,701 38	73,085 52	97,255 20

Southern Bank.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$188,145 10	$190,698 96	$42,397 52
Exchange maturing	199,198 90	185,125 00	63,113 02
Circulation outstand'g	313,670 00	317,875 00	117,905 00

Mechanics' Bank.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$108 854 55	$111,113 82	$36,216 25
Exchange maturing	98,762 09	102,881 35	26,645 00
Circulation outstand'g	25,165 00	22,265 00	45,525 00

State Bank.

	Feb. 20.	Feb. 13.	Oct. 24.
Circulation	$626,580 00	$671,520 00	$321,310 00
Exchange maturing	661,565 78	689,380 99	788,857 00
Coin on hand	420,649 31	416,558 44	31,604 99

The *Republican* adds to this statement the following remarks, in reference to the resumption of specie payments:

"Our suspended banks will be directed by an eye looking, not to any profit which a state of suspension may be supposed to bring them, but to their own safety and the interests of the business community. The reduction in the rates of exchange already realized, and the tendency to a still further reduction encourage the hope that they may be able to resume soon, without being driven to measures which will straiten their customers by lessening the facilities now extended to them."

Wednesday of last week was an unusually dull day